FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 180 *15 September 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Afro-Arab Meeting Hears Mengistu, Castro, USSR Delegate [Pichugin, Skobelev] A 1 1/A6
Baltic States Sign Agreement on Preventing Oil Spills A 2 1/A7
Briefs: Social Insurance Conference in Kiev A 2 1/A7

UNITED STATES

U.S. Human Rights Campaign Distorts USSR Constitution [Griboryan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Sep] B 1 1/A8
6th Fleet Ceremony Cites Soviet Threat to Mediterranean [Ponomarev, Gavrilov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Sep] B 4 1/A11
Joint U.S.-Soviet Film on World War II Opens [Barsukov in IZVESTIYA 12 Sep] B 6 1/A13
Senator Church Calls for End to Aid for Somoza Regime B 7 1/A14
Regan Rethinking Position on China; May Visit PRC [Yartsev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] B 7 1/A14
Pentagon Stepping Up Cruise Missile Preparations B 7 1/A14

CHINA

Peking Will Not Succeed in Capitalizing on Hua People C 1 1/B1
Malin Discerns Army as 'Third Force' in PRC Power Grid C 1 1/B1
West's Riding of PRC 'Tiger' Threatens Its Survival [Lomeyko in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 6 Sep] C 3 1/B3
PRC Border Policy Likened To Chiangkaishekists' Theory [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] C 3 1/B3
Timoshin Views PRC's Plans To Export Cheap Manpower C 4 1/B4

EAST EUROPE

Grishin Signs Message To Sofia Leaders on National Day [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 9 Sep] D 1 1/B5
Facilities Under Construction for USSR-Bulgaria Ferry [PRAVDA 8 Sep] D 1 1/B5
Briefs: Bulgarian Anniversary in Kiev; Czechoslovak Delegation in Ukraine; Polish Delegation in Zaporozhye D 2 1/B6

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Kosygin, Kekkonen Hold Cooperative Talks in Kostamuksha E 1 1/B7
Kirillin Receives British Firm Representatives E 1 1/B7
Austrian Ambassador Arrives in Moscow on 8 Sep [IZVESTIYA 12 Sep] E 2 1/B8

IZVESTIYA Notes Advantages of Soviet Trade With France [Volodin 7 Sep] E 2 1/B8

Norwegian Party Leader on Detente, USSR-PRC Ties [PRAVDA 12 Sep] E 3 1/B9

Willy Brandt Comments on Detente, SALT, Conflict Areas [PRAVDA 11 Sep] E 3 1/B9

Briefs: Icelandic Embassy Reception E 3 1/B9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue Assessment of Camp David Talks F 1 1/B10

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Commentaries [5, 6 Sep] F 1 1/B10

Vasilyev in PRAVDA [12 Sep] F 1 1/B10

U.S., Arab Press Cited F 2 1/B11

Iranian Legislators Discuss Recent Disturbances, Deaths F 2 1/B11

Israel Continues Reconnaissance Flights Over Lebanon F 3 1/B12

Israeli Reactionaries Plan More Militarized Settlements F 3 1/B12

Further Report F 4 1/B13

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Text of Brezhnev, Kosygin Greeting to Mengistu [PRAVDA 12 Sep] H 1 1/B14

Report on Fikre-Selassie Speech at Dinner for Kuznetsov [IZVESTIYA 12 Sep] H 1 1/B14

Kuznetsov, Castro, Mengistu Visit Militia Training Camp H 3 1/C2

Commentary on Imposition of Martial Law in Rhodesia [Zenovich in PRAVDA 11 Sep] H 3 1/C2

Nigerian Navy Chief of Staff Ends Visit to USSR [KRASNAYA ZVEVDA 10 Sep] H 4 1/C3

SOUTH ASIA

India's Vajpayee Continues Visit, Holds Press Conference J 1 1/C4

ISI Reports Vajpayee Speech J 1 1/C4

Vajpayee Holds Press Conference J 2 1/C5

Delhi: Brezhnev May Visit India J 3 1/C6

Arkhipov Receives Vajpayee J 3 1/C6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese-Saudi Communique Contains Anti-Israeli Passage M 1 1/C7

Japanese Paper Hits Visit By PRC Military Delegation M 1 1/C7

PRC-Japan Long-term Agreement Extended By 5 Years M 2 1/C8

Attempts To Legalize Japan's 'Slide Toward Militarism' [Kalinin in PRAVDA 12 Sep] M 2 1/C8

Japanese Socialist Party Journalists Visit USSR [PRAVDA 12 Sep] M 3 1/C9

Pyongyang Jubilee Demonstration Held on 10 September [PRAVDA 11 Sep] M 3 1/C9

Briefs: Japanese Parliamentarians in Ukraine; Soviet, Japanese Fish Symposium M 3 1/C9

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban Government Statement on Nicaraguan Events Cited [PRAVDA 11 Sep] N 1 1/C10

Paraguay Grants Uranium Rights To U.S. Firm N 1 1/C10

Briefs: Shipping To Cuba Summarized N 1 1/C10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Improved Party Leadership of Ukrainian Media Organs Urged R 1 1/C11
[Yelchenko in PRAVDA 5 Sep]
'Mistakes' in Juvenile Crime Prevention in Georgia Hit R 1 1/C11
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 6 Sep]
Aliyev Addresses Meeting of Baku School Collective R 2 1/C12
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 2 Sep]
Romanov Visits Leisure Sites in Sochi, Examines Progress R 3 1/C13
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 6 Sep]
Latvian State Bodies Brought in Line With New Constitution R 3 1/C13
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 8 Sep]
Rashidov at Tashkent Ceremonial Soiree Honoring Tolstoy R 4 1/C14
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 8 Sep]
Replacement of Estonian Deputy Premier Announced R 4 1/C14
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 7 Sep]
Riga Gorkom Plenum Elects New Secretary R 4 1/C14
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 8 Sep]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Measures Urged To Lower Energy, Electricity Consumption S 1 1/D1
[Falaleyev in IZVESTIYA 10 Sep]
Shortcomings in Oil Output, Provision of Facilities Hit S 3 1/D3
[Sedenko in TRUD 3 Sep]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports 79 Percent of Hay Procurement Plan Fulfilled T 1 1/D4
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 14 Sep T 1 1/D4
Beet, Potato Digging, Sunflower Deliveries in Ukraine T 1 1/D4
Agriculture Ministry Official Discusses Harvest Progress T 1 1/D4
Aliyev Urges Cotton Growers to 'Extra Efforts' in Harvest T 2 1/D5
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 30 Aug]
Kuybyshevskaya Oblast Aktiv Raises Grain Harvest Target T 3 1/D6
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Sep]
Briefs: Sakhalin Harvesting Difficulties; Primorye Rice Harvest; Primorskiy Kray Harvest T 3 1/D6

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Order for Tank Troops Day Published V 1 1/D7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Sep]

1 JAN 856 B-8 *FEX 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-180

FBIS-SOV-78-180
Friday
15 September 1978
Vol III No 180

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

50

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

AFRO-ARAB MEETING HEARS MENGISTU, CASTRO, USSR DELEGATE

LD142259Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 14, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Yuriy Pichugin and Geliy Skobelev report: The opening of the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, held in the Africa House here today, resolved into a demonstration of the determination of all the progressive forces of the world to strengthen unity of action and the cohesion of their rank.

The forum was addressed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

Our meeting in the Ethiopian capital, he said, is a symbol of the stubborn struggle waged by the African and Arab peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. This is a concrete confirmation of our unity in the struggle against common enemies. Following its crushing defeat in Southeast Asia, imperialism spearheaded its attacks against African, Middle Eastern and Latin American countries. To camouflage its criminal designs, imperialism is now using reactionary regimes, puppets and other stooges, wants to establish the so-called "pan-African force", while using false arguments on "defence of human rights" and inventions about imaginary Soviet-Cuban interference in Africa. All this is a farce staged by the imperialists and their allies in order to mislead world public opinion and to distract attention from their gross interference in the affairs of progressive states.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, made a vivid speech at the conference.

The decisions of this conference, he said, are called upon to exert a positive influence not only on deepening the process of relaxation of international tension, but also on the destinies of the African and Arab peoples. He reaffirmed the Cuban people's solidarity with the struggle of the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their freedom and independence.

Turning to the Middle East problem, Fidel Castro qualified the Camp David talk as betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples, specifically those of the people of Palestine.

The present situation, Fidel Castro said, is characterized by the strengthened positions of the socialist countries and the broadening of the world revolutionary process. This is evidenced by the victories of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and the success of the revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan. He expressed confidence that the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa will soon gain freedom, too.

Fidel Castro exposed the traitorous role of the Peking leadership in respect of the national liberation movements, and progressive states, such as Angola, Ethiopia, Vietnam, and stressed that China's support of the fascist junta in Chile and other reactionary regimes arouses the indignation of all peace-loving and democratic forces in the world.

On behalf of the countries of the socialist community, the delegates were addressed by Fikryat Tabeyev, the leader of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The holding in Addis Ababa of an international solidarity conference, he said, is a recognition of the successes of the revolutionary people of Ethiopia and of their outstanding contribution to the development of the world national liberation and revolutionary movement, to the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy, national liberation and social progress. The Soviet people, the countries of the socialist community, all the revolutionary forces of the world firmly side with the African and Arab peoples who are fighting heroically against imperialism, racism, Zionism and reaction.

Fikryat Taseyev expressed confidence that the conference will play an important historical part and will be a powerful stimulus for the further development of the struggle of the peoples and for the strengthening of all the revolutionary, national-democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

He read out a message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the conference delegates. The message was heard with great attention and was punctuated with applause.

BALTIC STATES SIGN AGREEMENT ON PREVENTING OIL SPILLS

LD131458Y Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, September 13, TASS--The Baltic states--the Soviet Union, the GDR, Denmark, Poland, the FRG, Finland and Sweden, have signed an agreement on holding a joint experiment in 1979 on preventing oil spills by tankers in the Baltic Sea. After tankers are unloaded, special metal powders will be added to the oil remaining in them. Specific powders can be prepared for each vessel to simplify the identification of the tanker which spilled oil into the sea.

The method of using metal powders was successfully tested in Sweden in 1975.

Bo Turesson, Sweden's minister for communications, said in connection with the signing of the agreement: "We are concerned over the state of the Baltic Sea's waters and are, therefore, very glad to hold the joint experiment. I hope that other Baltic states will also be convinced in the possibilities of the Swedish method to fight the sea's pollution by oil products.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL INSURANCE CONFERENCE IN KIEV--A European regional conference of the International Social Insurance Association opened in Kiev on 12 September. It is attended by delegations from the USSR, Great Britain, Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Greece, Italy, Spain, Norway, Poland, Romania, Finalnd, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and Sweden. While receiving the conference participants, Gusev, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman, said that 24 percent of the Kiev city budget is allocated for free health services. This figure alone attests to the great concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for health services in the USSR. The European regional conference in Kiev will examine the role of health insurance, the determination and implementation of health service policy in various countries. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Sep 78 AU]

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN DISTORTS USSR CONSTITUTION

LD1315211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences Prof L. Grigoryan: "The State and the Individual"]

[Text] In the bitter ideological struggle waged against the USSR by bourgeois politicians, sociologists and mass information media, the subject of their constant attack has been the Soviet social and state system. They distort with particular zeal not only the essence of the Soviet state, but also the mutual relations between the state and the individual under socialism. This is expressed in the noisy campaign "in defense of human rights", which is widespread in the West. Under its cover the most inveterate opponents of the relaxation of international tension have become active.

This campaign assumed an unprecedented scale with the election of the present U.S. administration. One of its first decisions was to instruct the U.S. National Security Council to elaborate "new initiatives in the sphere of human rights."

The first step was to create a committee including, in addition to the President, the defense secretary, other officials and--typically--the director of the CIA. The second of these dubious "initiatives" was announced quite openly by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. In his words, "human rights" must replace the traditional anticommunism as "the basis of U.S. foreign policy".

However, the global aims of imperialism remained, of course, unchanged. Only the methods of its ideological attacks on socialism changed. Anticommunism, under the banner of the "defense of human rights", has now been elevated to the status of U.S. government policy.

A so-called interdepartmental coordinating committee on human rights, headed by an assistant secretary of state, has been created and is in operation. A special bureau on global problems, whose task is to gather news from the "human rights front" and make daily reports to the President, is operating within the framework of the CIA.

The main salient of this "front" is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "The present campaign 'in defense of human rights,'" the journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS, organ of the CPUSA, rightly stresses, "is above all an instrument of ideological subversion against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries..." The second salient is the attack on the U.S. working people's rights. The third salient cherished by the organizers of the campaign "in defense of human rights" is to strike a blow against West European communists, who are fighting for socialism. The "observers" of human rights hope to achieve this same effect in the developing countries (the fourth salient), where the path of socialist orientation is spreading increasingly widely.

All these salients are interconnected. The epicenter of the fierce attacks of the ideological saboteurs and the main target of onslaughts is the Soviet state and its Constitution. The purpose of these attacks is to undermine the foundations of the socialist system and weaken its increasing magnetic force in the international arena.

Foreign critics of socialism are particularly anxious to distort the meaning of Soviet measures to strengthen law and order. Bourgeois ideologists, for instance, pounced on Articles 39 and 59 of the new USSR Constitution, which say that a citizen's exercise of rights and freedoms must harm the interests of society and the state or the rights of other citizens, and that the exercise of rights and freedoms is inseparable from the fulfillment of each citizen's constitutional duties and the observance of Soviet laws.

According to our class opponents Soviet citizens should have the rights and freedoms... to violate state laws. That is why they attack the articles of the new USSR Constitution cited above, which assert the inflexibility of Soviet laws and the rules of the socialist community.

Certain critics of our way of life and our Constitution also complain that our Constitution does not mention strikes, and that this allegedly infringes on a very important human right. Such statements have appeared in the British newspaper THE TIMES and France's LE MONDE. The authors of such statements should know that in the Soviet Union, where socialist ownership of the means of production has long prevailed, there is no cause for strikes. Therefore this social phenomenon does not exist.

Life in our state is based on a broad set of socioeconomic rights for all the people. The right to labor, to leisure, to health care, to material security in old age or in the event of illness or the complete or partial loss of the ability to work, the right to education, to the enjoyment of cultural achievements--these are all part of the set of rights that is enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

Our state's new fundamental law, which is based on the achievements of mature socialism, does not "narrow," as bourgeois ideologists try to prove, but on the contrary widens that set of rights, does not "impoverish" but enriches the content of the socioeconomic rights of Soviet citizens. Thus, the right to work is supplemented by the right to choose a profession or branch of study or work; the right to material security in the event of sickness or disability is supplemented by the right to health care; the right to education is reinforced by the constitutional provision on compulsory universal secondary education, the broad development of vocational and technical, secondary specialized and higher education, and so forth. Finally, the fundamental law constitutionally enshrines another vitally important human right; the right to housing.

All these socioeconomic rights are not simply proclaimed, but reliably guaranteed and are steadily, strictly observed by the state.

Mutual relations between the state and the individual in the USSR are controlled by the genuine power of the peoples' Soviets. Our new constitution reflects the political rights and freedoms of citizens considerably more fully than the previous fundamental law. It proclaims the right of every Soviet citizen to participate in the management of state and public affairs and enshrines the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, meetings, street marches and demonstrations. An important addition to these existing constitutional rights and freedoms is the right, incorporated in the new fundamental law, for citizens to submit proposals to state and public organs, criticize shortcomings in work and complain to the courts about the actions of officials, as well as the right to judicial defense against encroachments on life and health, property and personal freedom, honor and dignity.

All this is clearly set out in our new Constitution. Nonetheless, bourgeois and revisionist critics continue to hold forth on the imaginary constitutional "infringement" on the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens and on how they are allegedly negated by the individual's duties to society and the state, as enshrined in the USSR fundamental law.

Such statements are clearly hypocritical and slanderous. That is how the world public assesses the noisy campaign in "defense of human rights" that has been launched in the West, especially in the United States. It has also been condemned in the United States. Thus, for instance, the Washington STAR recently wrote: "President Carter's claim to the crown of human rights defender throughout the world is at best unfounded, if you consider how little his administration does to alleviate the situation of oppressed people in America."

According to American figures, about 50 million people are living below the U.S. poverty line. As the Western press reported, 25 million American blacks are in a particularly difficult position. American Indians are also subjected to a policy of discrimination. The United States, which is usually considered by the West to be the most developed capitalist country, has 23 million adult illiterates. Millions of U.S. children are deprived of the opportunity to study. Several openly reactionary laws are used for the judicial and administrative persecution of the CPUSA and other progressive public organizations. Antiworker, anti-trade union, discriminatory electoral laws have been preserved. Surveillance of people and political tyranny flourish. Even UN representative A. Young was forced to admit: "There are hundreds of not thousands of political prisoners in U.S. jails."

It is possible to cite much more new evidence of extremely crude violations of human rights within both the United States and other capitalist countries. The mere fact that many bourgeois countries have still not signed international documents on human rights, including those adopted by the United Nations, is eloquent testimony. Thus, Charles Yost, a well-known American figure, stated: "Despite all the American statements on loyalty to human rights, the United States has still not ratified most UN conventions on this question; that is, it has not been party to them. They include the convention on the prevention and punishment of genocide, the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights and the agreement on civic and political rights."

The Soviet Union has not only signed these documents, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but has also fully and comprehensively enshrined socioeconomic, civic and political human rights in its new Constitution. Today, all 10 principles of mutual relations among states, adopted by the all-European conference at Helsinki, are USSR constitutional principles.

It is appropriate to note that one of these principles calls for noninterference by states in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union strictly observes this rule. However, people in many bourgeois states, which are signatories to the Final Act of the all-European conference, have not abandoned attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of our country and other socialist states. They employ various methods, including the notorious campaign to "defend human rights" in socialist countries.

In their desire to undermine the foundations of the socialist system, our ideological enemies would like to find any kind of opposition to socialism inside the USSR and other fraternal countries. But there is no opposition, since there are no exploited classes and no oppressed nationalities in socialist society. Therefore, the enemies of socialism are using propaganda in attempting to create the appearance of "internal opposition" within the socialist countries. This is also the reason for the ballyhoo over the so-called "dissenters" and "dissidents." Again, for the same reason, there is shouting about some imaginary "violation of human rights" in the socialist countries.

Various imperialist services and foreign anti-Soviet centers closely linked with them are trying to find isolated turncoats and morally depraved Soviet citizens prepared to betray the motherland and use them as their agents. When such individuals are found, they are presented as "rights' defenders" and turned into purveyors of sordid slander against the socialist system. The organizers of subversive activities against the USSR and other socialist countries attempt to squeeze everything possible out of their proteges and, in the end, turn them into purveyors of espionage information. Every time imperialist agents are caught red-handed and tried for their crimes, the appropriate circles in the West generate another round of anti-Soviet hysteria.

Pathetic attempts! The Soviet state continues to adopt determined, strict and completely legal measures to halt the socially dangerous, criminal activities of individual turncoats.

These measures express the will of the Soviet people whose labor has created everything in our great society. "...Defending the rights, freedoms and security of 260 million Soviet citizens against the actions of such turncoats," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress, "is not only our right but also our sacred duty. It is our duty to the people, who 60 years ago embarked on the path of building socialism and communism under the leadership of the party of Lenin. It is our duty to the people who, in defending the socialist homeland and their right to live as they wish, sacrificed 20 million lives in the great war against rascist aggressors, precisely for freedom and the rights of the people, and who will never abandon their chosen path."

The Soviet people, greeting with joy and satisfaction the forthcoming anniversary of the new USSR Constitution, are fully aware of their lofty responsibility for the fate of their homeland. The Soviet citizen does not divorce himself from the state and considers state and nationwide interests as his own vital concern. He welcomes the precise and accurate provisions in the USSR Constitution for the organic combination of these broad rights and freedoms with lofty duties as natural and necessary. Without our citizens' precise and strict fulfillment of their duties, the successful development of society according to plan and indeed the normal, free and full life of every person are inconceivable.

6TH FLEET CEREMONY CITES SOVIET THREAT TO MEDITERRANEAN

LD140917Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and Maj Yu. Gavrilov: "The Pentagon's 'Big Stick'"]

[Text] In the past week there has been a change of command in the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. Admiral Train, the former commander in chief, has handed over command to the newly appointed Admiral Watkins.

Ordinarily such a change is a common event, worthy of mention only for the record. But the Atlanticist military leadership arranged a lavish ceremony on this occasion, which included General Haig, supreme commander, NATO allied armed forces, Europe and Admiral Shear, NATO commander in the southern zone of Europe. It was held on board the cruiser Albany, flagship of the 6th Fleet, which was moored in the Italian port of Gaeta.

Let us remind our readers that the 6th Fleet was created in 1948, from the U.S. Mediterranean squadron. In the NATO military structure it is the naval strike force in southern Europe. In peacetime the 6th Fleet is under the control of the U.S. naval commander in Europe, but in the event of war, it is to be turned over to the commander of NATO's armed forces in the southern zone of Europe.

U.S. and NATO strategists regard the 6th Fleet as a highly versatile, flexible and combat-ready component of the U.S. naval forces in Europe. It is equipped with nuclear weapons and a large arsenal of so-called conventional arms.

The 6th Fleet does not have a permanent compliment of ships, but is made up of ships, naval aircraft and Marine units of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, which are rotated to the Mediterranean for duty tours.

As a rule, it consists of two assault aircraft carriers and two or three missile cruisers, as well as destroyers, frigates, nuclear and diesel-powered submarines and patrol aircraft. In the event of a crisis, the 6th Fleet can be considerably reinforced with additional ships, aircraft and Marine units. This has already happened more than once. According to the foreign press, it now numbers 40 warships, 200 aircraft and 25,000 personnel.

The facts show that Washington regards the 6th Fleet as a "big stick" in the Mediterranean. It has been used more than once to support militarist acts by imperialist states in that exceptionally important strategic region, which is known in NATO as the south European theater of hostilities. The region is not far from the southwestern borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Rich oil deposits of Near and Middle Eastern countries are located there, and important international sea and air routes cross the area.

Speaking at the ceremony marking the change of 6th Fleet command, Gen A. Haig characteristically emphasized the "Soviet threat." This is a moment, the general stated, when the Soviet Union's global activity "has reached a level that threatens the most serious consequences for the industrially developed countries of the West." A. Haig again repeated his favorite thesis of the "need" to spread NATO activity beyond the zone defined by the North Atlantic treaty.

Others at the ceremony spoke in the same spirit. Adm H. Shear spoke of the need to "maintain the reliability of Atlantic deterrent forces," that is, a further increase in the combat might of NATO armed forces as a whole and the 6th Fleet in particular. Following in his chief's footsteps, the admiral was not ashamed to resort to false fabrications on the plans and intentions of the Soviet Navy.

The aims of such statements by NATO strategists have long been well known. They are intended to generate a heavy atmosphere of military hysteria in which, in their opinion, it is easier to justify the arms race and other militarist preparations in the eyes of the peoples. Suffice it to mention the recent report by the French newspaper L'AURORE, which wrote that Israeli Premier Begin intends to propose a new plan to J. Carter at the Camp David conference. It would give the U.S. 6th Fleet a base in the Israeli port of Haifa. Egyptian President A. as-Sadat will have to pay for this with new concessions.

Thus, it is a question of further increasing U.S. military-political expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean, which is being carried out under cover of the propagandist ballyhoo about the Soviet threat."

In reality, the USSR's policy is aimed at spreading detente to the Mediterranean region. "We want," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote in the preface to his book published in Greece, PEACE--THE PEOPLES' INVALUABLE ASSET, "the Mediterranean to become a sea of peace, neighborliness and cooperation." With this in mind the Soviet Union has put forward clear and concrete proposals. An example is the proposal to simultaneously withdraw Soviet and American surface ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean. But the NATO leaders have not responded positively to this. As before, they are exacerbating tension in the Mediterranean. The ceremony in Gaeta is new evidence of this.

JOINT U.S.-SOVIET FILM ON WORLD WAR II OPENS

LD141513Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Barsukov dispatch: "Unfading Achievement"]

[Text] Washington--Regrettable though it may be, it is a fact that millions of Americans, particularly the younger generation, know very little about the Great Patriotic War, the tough ordeals experienced by the Soviet people, their titanic struggle against the Hitlerite system and the unfading achievement of millions of Soviet people.

The Americans have heard of the Battle of Stalingrad, but the events on the "Eastern Front" remain the "unknown war" for them.

There are many reasons for these gaps in the Americans' knowledge of history. The protracted cold war years and incessant anti-Soviet propaganda are certainly part of the reason. But even taking this into account it is impossible to comprehend the fact that many young Americans, as opinion polls demonstrate, do not know that the Soviet Union and the United States were allies in a common struggle against fascism.

That is why so much significance here is placed on the forthcoming television showing of a 20-part documentary series on the Great Patriotic War--a series resulting from joint work by Soviet and American filmmakers.

The 20 one-hour films focus the viewer's attention on the central events in the main theaters of operations in World War II.

The film about the Great Patriotic War will be shown on television in nine major U.S. cities. The board of the U.S. National Archives has already begun showing previews of the first 10 parts of the film in Washington. On a previous day, at the Kennedy Center in Washington, there was a ceremonial premiere, at which the final film in the series was shown.

During the premiere, a speech to the viewers by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was greeted with tremendous attention. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said:

"Never before in history had there been such a terrible, bloody and destructive war as World War II, which was unleashed by the Nazi aggressors. For the Soviet people, this was a great patriotic war, which they waged for the freedom and independence of their socialist homeland and to save Europe and even the entire world from fascist enslavement."

"Some 20 million Soviet lives were lost in that war. Our people will never forget it! It will be remembered not only by people like me who experienced the fire of war from beginning to end, but also by new generations who were born in the postwar years. Remembering this war is to us a summons to be vigilant against any new plots by aggressive forces and, most important, a summons to struggle tirelessly and persistently for lasting peace, an end to the arms race and peaceful cooperation among states."

Averell Harriman, a well-known politician and former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, spoke at the premiere. We have seen an excellent film, he said. Americans will learn much from seeing it. Young people are aware that their fathers lived through the war years. They know what war means: terrible suffering for everybody. Together we must prevent this suffering and call on everybody to work together for peace.

SENATOR CHURCH CALLS FOR END TO AID FOR SOMOZA REGIME

LD141326Y Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

["Somoza Becomes Unnecessary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, September 14, TASS--Influential political figure of the United States Senator Frank Church demanded an end to all U.S. aid to Nicaragua. Speaking in Congress on Wednesday, he pointed out that the continuation of aid would be tantamount to an attempt to save the dictatorial regime of Somoza, which is now opposed by the majority of Nicaragua's population.

The senator declared for Somoza's immediate resignation so as to pave the way for holding democratic elections in Nicaragua.

The U.S. press notes that it is feared among the ruling circles of the USA, in the first place the National Security Council, the CIA and the Pentagon, that the overthrow of Somoza by "left radicals" will inevitably lead to a "destabilization" of other Central American states, where in power are the same dictatorial regimes loyal to the United States as in Nicaragua.

The USA would now like to bring down the wave of the liberation movement in Central America, while preserving firm its positions in that area.

REAGAN RETHINKING POSITION ON CHINA; MAY VISIT PRC

LD121547 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 August publishes on page 9, under the headline "The 'Chinese Card' in Reagan's Hands," a 1,100-word Yuriy Yartsev article on the "curious fact" that "Ronald Reagan is thinking seriously of visiting China." Yartsev describes Reagan's shift from support of Taiwan to advocacy of "American-Chinese rapprochement," suggesting that his consideration of a trip to the PRC is dictated by reluctance "to totally surrender the 'Chinese card' to the Democratic administration." Although Reagan lost the race for the Republican nomination in 1976, Yartsev writes, he now has the "consolation" of seeing that "one point of his foreign policy program of that time" (his advocacy of American rapprochement) "has been adopted and developed by the present administration." Yartsev concludes with a warning that "a perfidious calculation--provoking a military clash between the Soviet Union and the United States--constitutes the permanent foundation of the doctrine of Maoism, which is striving for world hegemony."

PENTAGON STEPPING UP CRUISE MISSILE PREPARATIONS

LD150922Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 15, TASS--The USA is stepping up preparations for the manufacture of cruise missiles.

Flight tests of Tomahawk missiles are held in a range in California state. The 36th launching of a Tomahawk was made on Thursday. But it was a failure and the missile fell into the ocean.

PEKING WILL NOT SUCCEED IN CAPITALIZING ON HOA PEOPLE

OW142230Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Negotiations between Vietnam and China at the vice foreign minister level have been going on for more than 1 month. A total of six sessions have been held. However, because of China's mistakes, negotiations have remained where they started.

As we all know, the Chinese representative traveled back to Peking for consultations. What did he bring back? He still maintains the same posture which falls far short of the constructive attitude needed for settling the problem. Instead of being constructive, his position is still designed to stall the negotiations, to use the negotiations once again to attack Vietnam and step up the effort to capitalize on the Hoa people issue so as to push a hegemonic policy toward Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese side has been showing its good will. In a determined effort to reach a quick and sensible solution to the problem, it has made concrete proposals. The Vietnamese side calls on the Hoa people to live and work with peace of mind in Vietnam. Those Hoa people who wish to go to China will be able to obtain permission to do so from Vietnamese authorities after they have completed the required procedures. As for those Hoa people who have recently left Vietnam for China, except for special cases to be examined on a case by case basis, they will be forbidden to return to Vietnam.

Obviously all these proposals are very clear and easy to understand. But this is exactly what the Chinese side finds ill-suited to its need, because the intention of the Chinese side is not to settle the problem but to create new obstacles.

The Chinese representative now seems to be especially concerned about the Hoa people residing in the various provinces in South Vietnam, as if it is specifically in those places that the Hoa people are being particularly ostracized and persecuted. But this does not accord with the true facts, and has been pointed out by the Vietnamese negotiator. The Hoa people in their tens of thousands, like the Vietnamese people, are participating in socialist transformation and in development of new economic zones.

It is obvious that time is not on Peking's side. The position adopted by the Peking authorities in the Hanoi negotiations is such that they expose themselves more and more clearly with each session. The longer time runs, the more difficult it will be for them to draw out the negotiations. Obviously, the Chinese authorities will not succeed in their desire to use the Hoa people problem to apply political pressure on Vietnam.

MOSCOW DISCERNS ARMY AS 'THIRD FORCE' IN PRC POWER GRID

LD141704Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Sergey Malin commentary]

[Text] The (?new stress) of the big character poster campaign in Peking and the thinly veiled exchange of criticism salvoes in the press have again turned the attention of China watchers to the factional strife in the Peking top leadership. Some experts point to the deep splits in the leadership and predict the feud will rage for many years to come. News analyst Sergey Malin shares his views on the situation in China.

The customary and, on the whole, correct approach by China experts to assessing the strife in China is to align the senior officials to one of the two factions at the top, the one led by the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua Kuo-feng, and the one led by his deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping. Again the press publications and the critical wall posters can easily be seen as inspired by the leaders of one or the other faction. However, such simplified classification of the Peking leaders by their allegiance to one of the two factions is not enough to perceive the depth of the split and the range of the differences within the Chinese leadership.

A number of authorities on China believe most of the senior officials aligned to the Teng or Hua cliques are by far not identifying their interests with the aims sought by those leaders. For the time being they have joined their ranks but they are sitting it out till the moment they can openly claim a share of power. [passage indistinct] The Chinese Army traditionally has a big enough political clout and presents an isolated and well-organized force. All the three top leaders of China have close links with the army, especially the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, Yeh Chien-ying, a former marshal and a prominent military leader. However, his age--and Yeh is going on 81--cramps his chances for leadership of a possible third faction in the future.

Nor can Teng Hsiao-ping or Hua Kuo-feng claim that role. Although Teng holds the post of the chief of the army General Staff and has extensive connections in the military spheres his influence in the Liberation Army is not boundless, for the commanding quarters of the Chinese Army have always been divided into rival factions, many of which oppose Teng Hsiao-ping. Party chairman Hua Kuo-feng, despite his official position as the head of the Military Council of the Central Committee, is in actuality not leading the army hierarchy but rather opposes it.

Meanwhile, coming to the fore both in the center and in provinces are army leaders who can aspire for high posts. The Hong Kong press, for instance, suggests that the minister for defense, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, Hsu Hsiang-chien, has so far not pledged allegiance to any of the two warring factions, and the well-informed China news analysis in Hong Kong says another influential commander, Hsu Shih-yu, who heads the Kwangchow Military Region and is also a member of the Politburo, also belongs to the silent third force. Observers in Hong Kong are doubtful about the political orientation of the commander of the Wuhan troops, Yang Teh Jhih, and are uncertain about political affiliations of other high ranked military in China.

And lastly, the third force may, in the opinion of experts, also include some other prominent figures, for they recognized the ally of Teng Hsiao-ping, the chief the army Chief Political Department and Politburo member, Wei Kuo-ching. Unlike his patron, Wei Kuo-ching was not persecuted in the days of the Cultural Revolution. He doesn't owe his career to Teng and seems to have his own special interests. Should he deem it necessary, Wei Kuo-ching may abandon his patron if and when he sees fit.

So behind the backcloth of the Chinese political stage the outlines of a certain third force are quite discernible--a faction in pursuit of its own interests. It is chiefly made up of army commanders and therein lies its strength. While it leaves the battlefield to the two other factions to fight and so drain their strength the third force is getting ready to capitalize on the results of the acute political crisis. So it seems not unlikely that as soon as Teng Hsiao-ping or Hua Kuo-feng achieve a seeming supremacy one of them will have to grapple for power with the influential military and that will set into motion again the roundabout of purges, reprisals and mass campaigns plunging China into chaos.

WEST'S RIDING OF PRC 'TIGER' THREATENS ITS SURVIVAL

LD1510447 Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 9 LD

[Article by Vladimir Lomeyko: "Riding a Tiger?"]

[Excerpts] Hua Kuo-feng's foreign tour has aroused unconcealed hopes in certain Western circles of profiting by Peking's anti-Sovietism. And why not? The anticommunists' cherished dream has come true: the Chinese have at last come out into the arena in order to take on the Russians. To people who share Brzezinski's views, events appear to be running in line with their scenario. Some people are openly rejoicing at the facts that they are "riding a tiger" and they are even spurring it on.

These sentiments constitute the leitmotiv of commentaries by many Western agencies and press organs. The "hawks" make no secret that they want to use the Chinese to alter the correlation of forces in their favor. For those who doubt this the August edition of NATION reports:

The obvious aim of the Carter administration is to gradually create a tactical alliance with China to oppose the Russians on two fronts and to increase their strategic problems."

But not everybody is afflicted with political short-sightedness. Increasingly the world is ringing with sober voices warning about the danger of flirting with Chinese. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher recently warned against attempts to play on Soviet-Chinese contradictions. Even Kissinger, who "discovered" China for the Americans, said that he disagreed with Brzezinski's gamble on the "Chinese card."

China is playing the game according to its own rules. They do not rule out force and war, they presuppose them. Despite the contradictions between the USSR and the United States and Western and Eastern Europe, both sides acknowledge peaceful coexistence as the only reasonable alternative in the nuclear age. In contrast, the Chinese leaders are not afraid of an atomic war. In fact, they preach its inevitability. They hope to sit it out behind the great wall but, in the event of a world nuclear war, they are prepared to sacrifice millions of their compatriots in order to become literal conquerors of the ruins of Europe and America. It is hard to say what is more prominent in this official policy--hegemonism or cannibalism.

At any rate, it leaves those who like to ride the tiger little chance of survival.

PRC BORDER POLICY LIKENED TO CHIANGKAISHEKISTS' THEORY

LD121848Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

["Peking Territorial Claims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 12, TASS--"Historical registers" of China's territorial claims to neighbouring countries were borrowed by the Peking leaders from Chiangkaishekists, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in its issue of September 13. The article entitled "Peking's Territorial Claims" points out that the aims and methods of the foreign policy of the Peking leaders and Chiangkaishekists actually coincide. What is more, Taiwan accuses Peking of being "hesitant" in implementing expansionist programs. And this criticism has an effect on Peking: it intensifies tensions on its borders.

The priority now given by the Peking leaders to border[illegible]- and-territorial matt[illegible] territorial claims and conflicts on frontiers and vicious anti-Sovietism of the Peking propaganda are the links connecting the great Han ideology of Taipei and Peking. The Maoist "interpreters of history" are at one with Kuomintang ideologists and historians, the author writes.

It is pointed out in the article that the Kuomintang frontier-and-territorial political program was never criticized in the PRC. Moreover, maps and "historical" books published in Peking, Shanghai and other cities are the same as Kuomintaing production. To see this, it is sufficient to compare books and article "substantiating" China's territorial claims to territories of neighboring countries that were published in the PRC in recent years with the books of Chiangkaishekist historian Hua Chi-yun and his followers.

All of them show great Han hegemonistic approach to territories of countries bordering on China as to the lost "native" Chinese lands, as if one can lose what one never had. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out that if everyone should start referring to events that took place a millenium ago, the world would be doomed to constant wars for recarving of territories. Precisely such attempts were ridiculed by Lenin.

The main defect of anti-scientific reasoning of Peking pseudohistorians, the article says, is that they glorify in every way bloodthirsty conquerors of the past and ascribe to them "great services" in formation of "united multinational China" which acquired vast territories. The Maoists thus show that they part completely with Marxism-Leninism which demands a class approach, class assessment of historic events.

"The propaganda of anti-Marxist, antiscientific views on history is a part of the frontier policy conducted by the Chinese leaders. This policy of blackmail, of bloody provocations, or arbitrary heightening of tensions in relations with neighbouring states has been conducted for over two decades now," the article says in conclusion.

TIMOSHIN VIEWS PRC'S PLANS TO EXPORT CHEAP MANPOWER

LD1515220Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

["Chinese Coolies for Export"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 15, TASS--TASS news analyst Valentin Timoshin writes: According to reports in the foreign press, PRC representatives now staying in Hong Kong are holding talks with owners of a number of U.S. and European companies on the construction of joint enterprises in that British colony on the Chinese soil. Such enterprises will be built and financed by foreign firms, while China is to supply cheap manpower. Obsessed with their lust for foreign currency, which they need for the buildup of their war potential, the Chinese leaders have agreed to give European and overseas millionaires the right to exploit the Chinese working class.

Already this year, the Hong Kong newspaper SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reports, a total of 50,000 Chinese workers will go to Hong Kong. Peking promises to increase considerably in the next few years the export of manpower abroad. The cheap labor force from China will also be supplied to businessmen of the Portuguese colony of Macao, whose population will thus double.

Many people in China can remember the times when its people was mercilessly exploited by foreign monopolies and feudal rulers, while millions of Chinese driven by need and hunger had to go abroad. The grim past is brought back to memory today by the ring of the gold earned by Peking by the forced labour of many thousands of new Chinese coolies.

GRISHIN SIGNS MESSAGE TO SOFIA LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD141519Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a telegram to Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the Sofia BCP City Committee, and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, marking the Bulgarian people's national holiday--freedom day:

In connection with the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we send to you, communists and all working people in Sofia our congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom.

We are really pleased about the successes achieved by the Bulgarian working people and its capital during the years of people's power which are convincing evidence of the tremendous vitality and inexhaustible potential of the socialist system.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, value highly the ideological unity and fraternal union between the CPSU and BCP. The recent Crimea meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov were an important milestone on the path of further developing and strengthening Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Their successful completion created a lasting basis for new achievements by our countries in building socialism and communism and in the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples.

We wish you, dear friends, the Sofia inhabitants and all the Bulgarian people fresh accomplishments in peaceful creative labor, in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national conference of the BCP.

FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR USSR-BULGARIA FERRY

LD141413 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 September 1978 publishes on page 4, under the headline "Scale of Cooperation," a 2,000-word feature describing work being carried out to create "complexes of port and railroad installations combining the servicing of the arrival and departure of ferries with the marshaling and dispatch of trains" at Varna (Bulgaria) and Illichevsk (USSR). The installations are to handle the railroad ferries which will "shortly link the Soviet and Bulgarian Black Sea coasts," and carry on their deck for the 18-hour journey trains which "will be able without delay to continue the trip along the railroad to their destinations."

The feature begins with a 900-word dispatch from Varna by PRAVDA correspondent D. Gornenskiy which includes the following passage:

"Of course, the ferry port is the most important construction project here this year.

"'The Varna-Ilichevsk complex is of exceptionally great economic and political importance for us,' Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Party District Committee, says.

"'An offspring of the deepening integration and comprehensive rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, it will, in particular, strengthen still further the friendly links between Varna District and Odesskaya Oblast and will raise the joint pace of the inspired competition to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th BOF Congress. Shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet colleagues Varna's engineers, technicians and construction and installation workers are displaying real labor heroism in constructing on Bulgarian territory the supports of this wonderful "bridge across the sea" which will soon link our country with the fraternal Soviet Union.'"

The feature also incorporates a 900-word dispatch from Ilichevsk by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent A. Krushinski which includes brief interviews with N.K. Kirichenko, first secretary of Odesskiy Obkom, and T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, who note the importance of the project in the context of economic integration.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--A solemn public meeting was held in Kiev on 7 September to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Present in the meeting presidium were Botvin, Ukrainian Communist Party General Committee Politburo member and Kievskyiy Gorkom first secretary; Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Shcherbina, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and other officials. A report was delivered by Slavinskiy, board member of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and Ukrainian Trade Unions Council secretary. The meeting was addressed by Minkov, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU]

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION IN UKRAINE--A group of Czechoslovak party and agricultural workers, headed by Janik, Slovak Communist Party Central Committee secretary, stayed in the Ukraine from 11 to 14 September. Borisenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, met the Czechoslovak comrades in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters. In a warm and friendly conversation he spoke about the work performed by the republic's party organizations in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the July [1978] CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the further development of agriculture. Janik spoke about the results scored in Czechoslovak farm production and social changes in the countryside. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 14 Sep 78 AU]

POLISH DELEGATION IN ZAPOROZHYE--A Polish delegation from Legnica Voivodship, headed by Stanislaw Cieslik, PZPR Central Committee member and voivodship PZPR committee first secretary, has arrived in Zaporozhye. The delegation was received in the Zaporozhskiy Obkom headquarters and met Vsevolozhskiy, obkom first secretary. The delegation members toured the city, inspected the Dnepr GES and the Khortitsa residential district, and visited the Oktyabrskiy Culture Palace. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Sep 78 AU]

KOSYGIN, KEKKONEN HOLD COOPERATIVE TALKS IN KOSTAMUKSHA

LD142034Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Talks were held in Kostamuksha today between Comrade Kosygin, chairman of the USSR and Council of Ministers, and Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland. In the course of the talks the questions of Soviet-Finnish cooperation and the prospects for its further expansion were examined thoroughly and also a number of present-day international problems. Kosygin and Kekkonen noted with satisfaction that as a result of the consistent implementation of the principles and clauses of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, whose 30th anniversary was festively marked in both countries, neighborliness and trust have firmly been established in the relations between the USSR and Finland, and political cooperation, trade, economic and other spheres are developing unswervingly.

The conviction was expressed that the further advancement and deepening of Soviet-Finnish relations was in keeping with the basic interests of Soviet and Finnish people and served the cause of strengthening European cooperation.

The USSR's and Finland's firm intention to strive for a further deepening of detente, for turning northern Europe into a zone of stable peace and for insuring security and neighborly cooperation was emphasized.

On the Soviet side the opinion was expressed that implementation of President Kekkonen's proposals toward strengthening security in northern Europe and declaring the territories of north Europe a nonnuclear zone would contribute to strengthening stability in that region, to deepening trust and to consolidating European security.

During the discussion of the question of bilateral relations, particular attention was devoted to the work being carried out in both countries to implement the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation up to 1990, which was signed in May, 1977.

Also noted was the importance of the timely preparation of the 5-year trade agreement for 1981-85, which is called upon to insure a further growth in mutual trade and to expand such prospects for cooperation as cooperation in the industrial sphere and in the joint construction of industrial, power and other projects on Soviet and Finnish territories.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES BRITISH FIRM REPRESENTATIVES

LD141839Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received the managing director of the British company Barclays Thoser Ltd, R. Cochrane and discussed with him questions of developing scientific-technical cooperation between the committee and the company.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON 8 SEP

LD140903Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of Ambassador"]

[Text] Gerald Hinteregger, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 8 September.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ADVANTAGES OF SOVIET TRADE WITH FRANCE

LD131421Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent L. Volodin report: "Firm Foundation of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Paris--Time has shown convincingly that the Soviet Union is a reliable and advantageous partner for France. Over half of Soviet imports from France consist of machinery and equipment, which French business circles are particularly interested in selling. About 400 firms maintain business relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations. About 10 percent of the work force in the French machine building industry are employed filling Soviet orders, which is a very high percentage considering the country's growing unemployment. At the same time, together with industrial equipment, the Soviet Union delivers to France the commodities it needs, such as petroleum and petroleum products, gas coal, cotton, asbestos and others. A large proportion of these commodities are not produced in France and consequently do not compete with French commodities.

Naturally, the active development of Soviet-French relations requires not only good will from both sides but also a reliable mechanism regulating and advancing mutual cooperation. Such a mechanism has been created and is operating successfully. In the economic sphere this is the Standing Joint Soviet-French Commission for Scientific Technical and Economic Cooperation which is often called the "Grand Commission."

The 13th session of the "Grand Commission" will be held in Paris in October. It is to discuss the annual results of cooperation and improve the prospects for the future.

Experience has prompted the need for a constant search for new forms of cooperation and for making long-term plans for it. The long-term program for intensifying bilateral cooperation in the economic and industrial sphere for the period up to the year 1990 is important. Agreement on the program's elaboration was reached in June last year in Rambouillet during the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. Since then certain work has been done making it possible to outline the main avenues of the program.

French Foreign Trade Minister J.F. Deniau visited the USSR recently. On his return to Paris he stated that the French Government is aiming at continued development of Soviet-French economic ties, regarding them as a good foundation for the expansion of cooperation in all spheres.

Soviet-French cooperation is welcomed among broad circles of the French public as an important factor in the country's political and economic life. Good relations between the USSR and France accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and the materialization of international detente.

NORWEGIAN PARTY LEADER ON DETENTE, USSR-PRC TIES

LD141529Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Oslo, 11 September, TASS--The newspaper ARBEIDERBLADET has published an interview with R. Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, in which he expresses his point of view on a number of international problems.

R. Steen noted in particular that the exacerbation of Soviet-Chinese relations could have a negative effect on detente policy. In this connection, the Norwegian Labor Party chairman stated, I wish to warn against the easily perceived flirtation with China which the conservative forces of West European countries have undertaken. I myself, he said, advocate not only normalization but the development of friendly ties with China. However, the motive for such development must not be to use China as a pawn in a game which could lead to the ressurection of the "cold war" in Europe.

I am convinced, R. Steen went on to say, that further implementation of detente is the only alternative for Europe.

WILLY BRANDT COMMENTS ON DETENTE, SALT, CONFLICT AREAS

LD140947Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 10 September, TASS--W. Brandt, eminent FRG politician and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has judged the continuation of the policy of easing tension in East-West relations. I believe that an exceptionally serious threat to mankind stems from the arms race, he said in an interview in the newspaper THE INTERDEPENDENT, published by the American UN Association. At the same time I hope that we will avert a new war.

W. Brandt emphasized the special need to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons, which, in his opinion, could bring new states into the nuclear arms race over the next 10 years. He also spoke in favor of making progress at the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

W. Brandt noted the useful nature of the meetings and thorough talks which he has repeatedly had with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with the leaders of Poland, Hungary and other socialist states, emphasizing that such contacts help to broaden mutual understanding and cooperation between East and West.

In conclusion he expressed concern over the unsettled conflicts in the Near East and in Africa, as well as over the unfavorable state of affairs between developing and developed Western capitalist countries stemming from the fact that the developing countries have long been in the position of colonies and semicolonies. The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany pointed out in particular that the West must not ignore the developing countries' demands for creating a new international economic order founded on equality and nondiscrimination in trade and economic relations.

BRIEFS

ICELANDIC EMBASSY RECEPTION--Moscow, September 7, TASS--The ambassador of Iceland in the Soviet Union, Hannes Jonsson, today gave a reception to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of a trade agreement between Iceland and the USSR. The reception was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo, and other officials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD]

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Commentaries

LD141339 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 September 1978 publishes on page 4 the 2,200-word first part of an article by I Timofeyev, headed "The Road to Canossa," on events surrounding As-Sadat's overtures to Israel. The article describes As-Sadat's original trip to Jerusalem and the subsequent Cairo talks, saying that Egyptian concessions over details such as the Palestinain flag at the talks indicated how Cairo "is ready to make any compromises and concessions to the detriment of the Arab people's interests." Timofeyev describes the euphoria in Egypt, but adds that some were opposed to the moves from the start, such as the National Progressive Unionist Party and Foreign Minister Fahmi. The initial "Begin plan" was unacceptable and Israel continued to create settlements, which indicates that "the more Cairo is prepared to concede, the tougher Tel Aviv's demands become." The events at Larnaca airport are attributed to Cairo's "conscious desire to discredit the PLO and prepare public opinion to renounce not only supporting the PLO, but also renounce acknowledging it as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The 2,200-word second and final part appears on page 3 of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 September 1978, and traces the development of Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon up to the invasion in March 1978: "Thus, contrary to the predictions of Cairo's 'peace-lovers,' the Near East conflict has acquired a dangerous new dimension." This did not stop the separate talks, the article notes. Timofeyev states that "one of the most important factors determining Israel's implacability is not only U.S. support, but also the spirit in the Arab world caused by As-Sadat's 'peace initiative' and his capitulatory policy." When talks were deadlocked in January, As-Sadat began an attempt to revive them by proposing "one new settlement plan after another," each of which "was presented as the last, with the greatest concessions possible." The article briefly describes subsequent talks leading up to Camp David, and cites reports on "Washington's intention to use the Camp David meeting to reinforce U.S. military presence in the Near East." Timofeyev concludes by saying that "a separate deal, which would be tremendously detrimental to the Arabs' national interests, cannot be a basis for a just and lasting peace in the Near East."

Vasilyev in PRAVDA

LD141533Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Behind the Triple Fence"]

[Text] Washington, 11 September--Bored-stiff leading diplomatic correspondents of U.S. newspapers and television companies and journalists from abroad are crowding the small town of Thurmont, Maryland, where the press center of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli conference on the Near East is situated. Thurmont is only 6 miles from Camp David, where the presidents are conferring behind a triple, high-voltage electric fence. But, as the Washington POST rightly notes, it might as well be 6,000 miles away. The result would be the same--a total lack of information on the essence of the talks.

The reluctance to reveal the substance of the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, which are being held under U.S. patronage, is due by all accounts to the fact that plans are being nurtured at Camp David that run counter to the interests of the Arab peoples and of international peace. As may be judged from admissions in the U.S. press, it is a question of helping Tel Aviv to avoid returning all the captured Arab lands and recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination; in addition, and with the backing of Israeli extremists and reactionary Arab regimes, it is a question of asserting U.S. domination in this area.

Etched on a small monument in front of the American Legion hall in Thurmont are the names and dates of the wars in which even the residents of this quiet town died: World Wars I and II and the Korean and Vietnam wars. This last war seemed to have taught a great deal to those in America who ascribed the role of "international policeman" to their country. Worried Americans are asking: Surely the lessons of Vietnam have not been forgotten in Washington's "corridors of power"?

U.S., Arab Press Cited

LD141912Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--The tripartite U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks in Camp David are drawing to a close. Over the recent days the Western press has been making efforts to prepare the public not to expect any significant results from this political show organized on Washington's initiative. Admitting actually that the talks have entered an impasse, bourgeois propaganda is doing everything so as to present later as an achievement even the most meagre results of the meeting, which according to the Washington POST, was the product of the White House from the beginning to the end. The United States, the New York TIMES correspondent writes, tries to get the consent of the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to the U.S. terms under which Israel can keep for some specific period of time its troops on the Western Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, and, possibly, have the right for ensuring internal security, but will, however, turn over the formal sovereignty in these areas to Jordan.

Observers believe that an agreement on continuation of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks might become a specific result of the Camp David meeting. The UPI agency stresses it is expected that the next round of the talks, at the level of foreign ministers and with participation of U.S. Ambassador at Large Alfred Atherton, will start late in September.

The manoeuvres of the participants in the meeting in Camp David are resolutely condemned in Arab countries. The Beirut weekly AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks under the United States auspices considerably complicate the quest of peace in the Middle East and will only lead to further aggravation of tensions in the region.

The Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH believes that any agreement reached in Camp David will serve the interests of only the United States and Israel. The "success" of the meeting, the newspaper writes, can only be achieved through new concessions from the Egyptian president to the detriment of the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

Resumption of the quests of really all-embracing and just settlement of the Middle East crisis must become an alternative to the policy of dubious separate deals that was chosen by the United States and Israel. In the annual report on the United Nations activities, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim pointed again to the importance of convening the Geneva Middle East peace conference. He stressed that the road to a just and durable Middle East settlement can be achieved only through joint efforts in which all the sides involved in the conflict would take part.

IRANIAN LEGISLATORS DISCUSS RECENT DISTURBANCES, DEATHS

LD141628Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 14, TASS--A debate is being held at the Iranian Majles on the programme of the new cabinet and the bill on the imposition of martial law.

The Majles session is attended by Prime Minister J. Sharif-Emami and members of his cabinet.

Deputy A. Mazhari has strongly criticised in his speech the authorities, through whose fault, as he said, dissatisfaction is mounting from day to day among broad sections of the population. He noted that budget appropriations were earmarked with the aim of creating all conveniences of life for a selected circle of persons, who purchased luxuries in the USA and other Western countries, built palaces and villas, while projects for the development of agriculture remained only on paper. A. Mazhari also pointed to the suppression of democratic freedoms in the country. Nobody but the government, he said, is responsible for the death of many innocent people during the recent disturbances.

Independent Deputy B. Ahmad called in question the official figures of the killed in the course of the massacre of demonstrators, and said that he would himself make up the list of the dead and submit it to Majles. The deputy demanded that those who are responsible for bringing the country on the verge of a disaster be taken to court and severely punished. They must be looked for in the government machinery and not among the peaceful demonstrators, B. Ahmad stressed.

The parliament building, where the debate is going on, is encircled with tanks and army patrols.

ISRAEL CONTINUES RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER LEBANON

LD141326Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

["Lebanon: Provocations Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, September 14, TASS--Tensions continue running high in the Lebanese capital as a result of the incessant provocations of conservative detachments against the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. Yesterday, as a result of shelling by the conservatives of the area of the international Beirut airport, it was closed for several hours. Right-wing Christian snipers were active on the boundaries between the western and eastern sectors of the capital. Its victims are peaceful civilians. All communication between these areas has been disrupted.

In the country's south, artillery of the so-called Army of the Defence of the South of Lebanon supported by the Israeli military continued shelling the populated localities of An-Nabatiyah, Arnun, Kafr Hamam, Hasbayya and Wadi Hasbani. Among the inhabitants of the villages there are tens of killed and injured. Considerable damage has been inflicted to farm crops. The Israeli Air Force is making daily reconnaissance flights over that country's central and southern areas. Israeli naval ships are permanently near the Lebanese coasts in the area of from An-Naqurah to Sidon. Yesterday, Israel boats attempted to approach Tyre and ad-Damur, but were driven off by the fire of coastal artillery.

ISRAELI REACTIONARIES PLAN MORE MILITARIZED SETTLEMENTS

LD131916Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Tikhon Vorobev reports: While trying to distract the attention of the world public by talk about the settlement of the Middle East crisis, Israel stubbornly refuses at the same time to alter its expansionist course. It intends to continue the occupation of the captured Arab lands.

According to reports reaching here, the extreme reactionary religious movement, Gush Emunim, has drawn up a plan of resettling another million Israelis in the occupied W Bank of the River Jordan. The plan envisages the creation of more than a hundred militarised settlements and also a number of towns with a population of 20,000 Israelis. After the plan is approved its implementation will be started this year.

Such "long-term planning" is in full accord with the intentions of the ruling Likud bloc leaders whose programme document directly indicates that the government will encourage the creation of new settlements.

This position is being defended by Israeli Prime Minister Begin at the current separate talks in Camp David.

Further Report

LD131926Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 13, TASS--The Israeli authorities are continuing to expand the network of militarised settlements on occupied Arab lands, forcing the native population to emigrate to other Arab countries. As reported by the Palestinian WAFA news agency, three settlements with a population of more than 200 Israeli families are to be set up shortly near the town of Hilal on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. Industrial enterprises will be set up in these settlements, WAFA notes.

Ignoring United Nations decisions and norms of international law, WAFA writes, the Israeli authorities are continuing the fulfillment of their plan of building settlements in occupied territories on a mass scale and to settle there about a million Israelis by the end of the century. In the process, the Israeli authorities do not stop short of plundering cultural values and Arab holy places in occupied territories. Israeli tourist companies are given extensive rights to build tourist centres, hotels and campings in occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli military authorities increasingly resort to the seizure of lands belonging to Arabs, to confiscating their houses and property, thus forcing Arabs to emigrate. Last year alone tens of thousands of West Bank residents had to leave for other countries.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1358 GMT on 14 September, in a Beirut-datelined report, says: "The Israeli authorities are continuing their campaign of terror against the Arab population in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

["As reported by the WAFA Palestinian news agency, an Israeli military tribunal in the town of Tulkarm has sentenced four Palestinian patriots to various terms in prison on charges of 'belonging' to the Palestine resistance movement. Similar standard charges were made against Masud Oda, who was convicted in Nabulus. Mass arrests of Palestinian students were made in the town of Kalkiliya for distributing leaflets urging Israel's withdrawal from captured Arab territories."]

TEXT OF BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREETING TO MENGISTU

LD141515Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

On the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution we send you, comrade chairman, your colleagues on the PMAC and Council of Ministers, and the entire Ethiopian people cordial congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, the Soviet people and ourselves personally.

The Soviet Union is following with a feeling of sympathy and solidarity the successes of the Ethiopian people in their struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity against the encroachments of internal and foreign reaction. True to the principles of internationalism, the Soviet Union will continue to support this just struggle.

We wish the friendly Ethiopian people and their leaders new achievements in implementing the noble aims of the Ethiopian revolution on a path of socialist orientation.

We express confidence that the fruitfully developing relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia will continue to strengthen in the interests of the peoples of our countries and the cause of peace and progress in Africa and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

REPORT ON FIKRE-SELASSIE SPEECH AT DINNER FOR KUZNETSOV

LD131605Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, at Addis Ababa dinner in honor of V.V. Kuznetsov; for an earlier report on speech see the 12 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1]

[Text] Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress' Speech

We experience a feeling of special satisfaction, he said, at the fact that an eminent Soviet party and state delegation is participating with us in the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the revolution. This anniversary will be celebrated with unprecedented enthusiasm to demonstrate the victories of Ethiopia's broad people's masses in the past 4 years of hard struggle, to look back over the difficult and agonizing path which the country has traveled and to outline further course of action.

On behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the broad people's masses of Ethiopia I should like to express heartfelt thanks to the party, people and Government of the Soviet Union for sending such an eminent delegation to hold talks with official representatives of revolutionary Ethiopia on further development of cooperation between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, based on the commonality of ideology, and also because this delegation will take part in the celebration of the fourth anniversary of our revolution.

Ethiopia's truly progressive forces have learned a great deal from the experience of the struggle of the Soviet Union which, having built a society of developed socialism, has now turned to building communism. The oppressed Russian peoples emerged as victors from all their trials under the leadership of the proletariats' great leader and teacher, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The Ethiopian revolution experienced the same difficulties and trials from the first days of its emergence. It was able to deal a mortal blow to its internal and external enemies. Our revolution's success confirms the fact that there is no force which can delay or halt a people's revolution inspired and guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching. This confirms the historic role of the broad people's masses.

We remember that, apart from the Communist Party, guided by Marxist ideology and [illegible] party members with their iron revolutionary discipline; apart from the determination of the [illegible] masses, ready for any sacrifices and confident in their ultimate victory; apart from the moral support of the international proletariat, the peoples of Russia had no [illegible] allies to come to their aid in their just struggle. They were obliged to resist alone the offensive of internal reaction and imperialism.

But now international imperialism launched a coordinated offensive against Ethiopia, with the support of internal reaction, Somali ruling circles possessed by expansionist plans and reactionary Arab regimes seeking to reverse or stifle the Ethiopian people's struggle to liquidate exploitation and oppression and create a new social system, the Ethiopian people's masses were not alone in their struggle. The fundamental transformations implemented by the Ethiopian revolution in the interests of the broad people's masses have confirmed that it is a component of the world revolutionary process. Therefore all progressive forces on earth acted on its side.

Ethiopia's people will never forget the political and material aid and support rendered by the CPSU and the people and Government of the Soviet Union at a decisive moment for the Ethiopian revolution, in a spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The Ethiopian people honor the memory of Cuban comrades who with Ethiopian revolutionaries gave their lives on the battlefields to crush the conspiracy of international imperialism. On behalf of the PMAC and Ethiopian people I want to express profound thanks to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the GDR and the other socialist and progressive forces for their revolutionary support.

Revolutionary Ethiopia resolutely condemns the imperialist and racist conspiracy aimed at splitting the progressive African forces and suppressing the liberation struggle in Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa which is now approaching victory. Revolutionary Ethiopia welcomes the aid which the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist community countries are rendering to the oppressed African peoples in their just struggle for liberation from imperialism and colonialism. This aid is a specific demonstration of proletarian internationalism.

In accordance with the statement by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam at the OAU assembly of heads of state and government in Libreville, Ethiopia is doing everything possible to render aid in training and instructing fighters for southern Africa's liberation from imperialism and racism.

To wreck the deal between the imperialists and the racist regimes of Smith and Vorster, progressive world forces must strengthen their unity and solidarity as never before. As long as our brothers and sisters in southern Africa remain second-class citizens and foreigners in their own land, the independence of other African states cannot be lasting.

In the Near East, Ethiopia supports the struggle for the progressive Arab countries' freedom and the PLO's just struggle. It will always act on the side of the Palestinian people in their just and legitimate struggle to create their own state.

Revolutionary Ethiopia will strive for further consolidation of relations with the socialist community, the international workers movement and the progressive forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America struggling for freedom, justice, democracy and socialism. It will make every effort to implement the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress proposed a toast to the health of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; to the health of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and Ethiopian Council of Ministers; to the consolidation of Ethiopian-Soviet cooperation, and to the victory of the oppressed world peoples.

KUZNETSOV, CASTRO, MENGISTU VISIT MILITIA TRAINING CAMP

LD142202Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is in Ethiopia on an official visit; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; and Mengistu Haile Mariam, visited the (Tadok) military training center for national militia volunteers today. Over 200,000 national militiamen--devoted defenders of the revolutionary gains of the Ethiopian people--have undergone training there.

COMMENTARY ON IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW IN RHODESIA

LD131549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Zenovich commentary: "Rhodesian Knot"]

[Text] Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith has announced that in order to save his regime he will henceforth pursue a policy of "fury and anger." To cast rhetoric aside, on the domestic plane this involves stepping up reprisals against the Zimbabwe freedom fighters, and on the external plane extending aggressive actions against the "frontline" states that support this struggle.

Against the background of the events now developing in Rhodesia, Smith's so-called "firmness" is perceived as one more symptom of the racist regime's progressive disintegration. His hopes of imposing an "internal settlement" on the people of Zimbabwe have collapsed, for the henchmen of the racists in that country have failed to check the growth of the armed struggle. On the military plane, as commentators point out, the government has practically lost control of the rural regions, and real power there has passed to the Patriotic Front.

Acting in accordance with the principle "the worse the better," Smith is plainly hoping to create a situation in the country which would clear the way for direct interference from outside to support his regime. [paragraph continues]

The newspaper ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, organ of the Patriotic Front, warned of this several weeks ago, pointing out that Britain and the United States, with the active participation of other members of the NATO bloc, have drawn up a plan providing for the occupation of Rhodesia by British and South African troops on the pretext of "rescuing" the country's white population.

The growing bellicosity displayed by the Vorster regime is creating special alarm among Africans in this connection. Whereas during the events in Shaba Pretoria raised the question of pooling its military efforts with NATO to protect "the West's interests" on the continent in a general sense, these days South African propaganda is clearly proclaiming that Smith "urgently needs greater assistance" and can count on the "full support" of the Republic of South Africa. At the same time, as news agencies report, urgent talks are being held in London between representatives of Britain and the United States on what efforts should be made by these countries to "end the guerrilla war."

And so, following Smith, the Western powers along with the Republic of South Africa have actively joined in the campaign to intimidate the patriots of Zimbabwe and independent Africa. Their desire to save the rotten regime attests that imperialism is not abandoning its attempts to impose its will on the African peoples.

NIGERIAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD140805Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Rear Adm M.A. Adelanwa, member of the Supreme Military Council of Nigeria and naval chief of staff, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit on the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy, left Moscow on 9 September.

M.A. Adelanwa was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chief of the Main Staff of the Navy, and other admirals and officers.

Among the sendoff party were J.G.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR, and Air Force Lt Col N.Z. Adama, defense attache.

INDIA's VASPAYEE CONTINUES VISIT; HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

ISI Reports Vajpayee Speech

HK1215417Y Delhi ISI in English 1500 GMT 12 Sep 78 HK

[Text] Minister of external affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the significance of his talks in Moscow was all the greater because "We have no fundamental differences or conflicting interests," reports PTI. "This itself reflects the confident basis of our relationship," said Vajpayee replying to a toast at the luncheon given in his honor by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Vajpayee, who spoke in Hindi, came to the luncheon after a first round of talks with the Soviet minister which, he said, was useful and "showed a large similarity of views on important questions" of bilateral and international interest.

Vajpayee said that after the Janata government came to power "I can say without reservation that Indo-Soviet relations have developed with a sense of established confidence demonstrating not just continuity but a health process of strengthening and deepening."

Vajpayee discussed the wide-ranging economic and trade relations obtaining between the two countries and said "We are pioneering in cooperation in third countries and so giving substance to the objectives of joining in the immense task of international cooperation for social and economic progress."

Indo-Soviet friendship, he said, stood firm in a world otherwise bedevilled by old tensions and new turmoil. The affirmation of the principles of the relationship--commitment to peace and the respect for each other's social system--as formulated more than 2 decades ago and had never suffered doubts or disappointments.

Vajpayee also made a brief reference to the pressing problems like West Asia, Africa, Indochina and detente and to positive developments in South Asian relations.

Vajpayee said "What has bound us together is above all the rejection of war as a means of promoting narrow national interest or accepting its inevitability."

Welcoming detente in Europe Vajpayee said: "If future generations in every country are to be assured the benefits of science and progress, the spirit of detente and not of tensions and conflicts, it must spread to all parts of the world."

Vajpayee said it was well-recognised that the Indo-Soviet treaty was "to reinforce peace and was in no way directed against any other country." "We can similarly today claim that the Indo-Soviet joint declaration signed in Moscow last year was a contribution to international stability and cooperation and in no way an impediment on the development of similar constructively motivated relations with other countries," he said.

Vajpayee spoke of the stress India laid on disarmament, nuclear and conventional and said: "India is opposed to the politics of confrontation, not merely because we are a developing nation and wish to employ all our resources for economic and social reconstruction but also because we believe that all nations should sincerely contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order". In a specific reference to west Asia he said both India and the USSR were against legitimisation of the fruits of conquest or the denial of to [as received] the Palestinian people their just rights. He said the international community and "we would like to be associated with a comprehensive peaceful solution to west Asia."

Vajpayee spoke of shared interest in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of international economic and social injustice.

Calling for fuller and urgent international support to Africa in the fight against racialism and oppression of minority rule he said "The old established frontiers which are at times questioned must be respected and world opinion must help nations to protect themselves against external pressures and internal subversion".

In emphasizing the role of nonalignment the minister said "nonalignment must continue to oppose multilateral militarism and the temptations to use it for settling purely bilateral or sectarian problems."

Vajpayee surveyed the steps India had taken to resolve problems and promote a climate of confidence and goodwill with its neighbours in South Asia where its vital interest and security were involved.

He noted that this trend which promised good neighbourly cooperation, not only [illegible] but hopefully in the area as a whole, had been welcomed by the world community.

He said that this endeavour, uninfluenced by tensions elsewhere, will overcome old suspicions and irritations and receive encouragement from all powers which have at heart the enlightened interest of these nations and peoples all around this subcontinent," he said.

Vajpayee referred to Indochina which he said was again bedevilled by tensions and conflicts. "As far as India is concerned, the principles of Pancasila, based on the rights and respect for nations for the fulfillment of national aspirations, provide the answer to the resolution of these and other international problems," he said.

Vajpayee Holds Press Conference

LD141[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--Excellent relations based on a firm foundation of friendship exist between India and the Soviet Union, India's Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee, now staying here on an official friendly visit, said this at a press conference today. Friendship between the USSR and India has stood the test of time, he said. I can say firmly it will become even more durable in future, the minister said.

The minister expressed complete satisfaction with the meetings and talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow on questions of mutual interest for both countries and on international problems. He expressed the confidence that his visit to the Soviet Union and meetings with Soviet leaders will result in further strengthening of Indian-Soviet relations.

New spheres of Indian-Soviet cooperation will soon be determined, the minister said. The question of the Soviet Union's assistance in the construction of new industrial projects in India is already being discussed. The frameworks of long-term cooperation between the two countries will be finally determined upon the completion of the reports of the working groups which were created at the latest meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that India maintains close cooperation in the sphere of economy, science and technology, culture and art also with other socialist countries. All this promoted the development and strengthening of mutual understanding between India and socialist countries, he said.

The minister said that the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was widely discussed at the talks with Soviet leaders. The Soviet side explained, he said, that it is prepared to continue the talks with the United States on this question, the talks that were interrupted by the United States. India welcomed the beginning of these talks and would now welcome their resumption. The Indian Ocean must be rid of all foreign military bases, including the base in the Diego Garcia Island, the minister said.

Confirming India's firm allegiance to the policy of non-alignment Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the Soviet Union welcomes this policy which helped many countries to achieve freedom, which promotes the strengthening of peace, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of injustice.

Delhi: Brezhnev May Visit India

BK150946Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Projections of economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union for the next 5 years are being finalized by new study groups. The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, said this at a news conference in Moscow after his talks with Soviet leaders. He said he had discussed with the Soviet deputy prime minister, Mr Arkhipov, the question of long-term economic cooperation.

Describing his Moscow visit as very useful, Mr Vajpayee said the Soviet president, Mr Brezhnev, may visit India this winter. Mr Brezhnev last visited India 5 years ago.

About his own visit to China, the external affairs minister said it will be sometime in early November. There are problems between India and China, and the territorial question is one of them. He hoped that these problems can be solved on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Mr Vajpayee added that he had assured the Soviet leaders that India will not normalize its relation with any country at the cost of friendship with dependable friends like the Soviet Union.

About making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, he said he had discussed this in a comprehensive manner with the Soviet leaders. The Soviet leaders have explained that they are keen to continue talks with the United States. Mr Vajpayee said India would like the talks to be resumed. The Indian Ocean must be free from all foreign bases, including Diego Garcia.

Arkhipov Receives Vajpayee

LD141510Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Vajpayee, India's minister of foreign affairs, and had a conversation with him, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Inder Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

JAPANESE-SAUDI COMMUNIQUE CONTAINS ANTI-ISRAELI PASSAGE

LD1315167 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 13, TASS--The prime minister of Japan has completed his tour of Middle East countries. In the course of eight days the Japanese premier visited Iran, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

The talks conducted by the Japanese premier with the leaders of these countries concerned mostly the following subjects: stable oil deliveries to Japan, greater purchases of Japanese technology and increased Japanese capital investments in the Middle East.

Commenting on the results of Fukuda's tour, the Tokyo newspapers single out in the joint communique signed with Saudi Arabia, the last country of the premier's tour, the passage which says that "the two countries recognize the need for Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, that was occupied by Israel during the war of 1967, and of recognition of the lawful rights of the Palestinian people." Local observers stress that it is the first time that Japan has affixed its signature to a document like the communique with Saudi Arabia, containing the demand for the withdrawal of Israel's occupation forces from Arab territories, and note that it was prompted to make this by fears of being cut off from sources of oil and raw materials.

JAPANESE PAPER HITS VISIT BY PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

LD1416527 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 14, TASS--Newspaper AKAHATA views the recent visit to Tokyo of a Chinese military delegation headed by Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Liberation Army of China Chang Tsai-chien as the beginning of a broad exchange of military specialists between Japan and China, within the framework of the agreement reached in connection with the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

The arrival of Chang Tsai-chien as representative of the government of the People's Republic of China and expanded military contacts between the two countries are in a glaring contradiction with the aims of "peace and friendship" for the sake of which the treaty was allegedly concluded, the newspaper points out.

AKAHATA's arguments are also confirmed by a UPI report published by the HSINHUA bulletin that says that during the negotiations the deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Japan T. Takashina reached an agreement in principle to contribute to the exchange of military personnel between the two countries.

Sticking to the notion of the so-called "theory of three worlds" and regarding the Soviet Union as its "chief enemy," AKAHATA says, Peking expresses its full agreement with the strengthening of the Japanese Self-Defense "Forces" and with consolidating of the Japanese-American military alliance and is trying to obtain military technology from Japan. Such a position is but encouraging the dangerous plans of the Japanese Government, which elaborates a legislation to be used in case of "emergency," preparing a system which would enable the United States of America and Japan to wage a joint aggressive war.

The recent statements of the Chinese Government and Army leaders as well as the negotiations between the military commanders of Japan and China, the newspaper stresses, confirm the apprehensions that the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is pursuing quite different purposes.

PRC-JAPAN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT EXTENDED BY 5 YEARS

LD141118Y Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 14, TASS--An agreement has been reached between Japan and China on prolonging by another five years, up to the year of 1990, the long-term trade agreement concluded in February this year. A statement to this effect was made by Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto, who is currently on a visit in Peking.

The initial agreement for the term of five years provided for a growth of trade between the two countries to reach 20 billion dollars. But, as the Japanese press reports, the Japanese Government is planning to double this volume to reach 40 billion dollars by 1985.

The ruling Chinese top crust has been trying and continues to try to use the broadening of economic ties with the capitalist countries in the interests of its policy of the country's militarization.

ATTEMPTS TO LEGALIZE JAPAN'S 'SLIDE TOWARD MILITARISM'

LD141527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Kalinin article: "Militarists' Ambitions"]

[Text] Rightwing Japanese circles have demanded the revision of the country's constitutional ban on the creation of an army, which renounces war as a means of solving international disputes. They are demanding a switch from the concept of "defensive combat operations" to an "offensive" concept, and they say that Japan should have tactical nuclear weapons. Thus, new attempts are being made to legalize Japan's slide on to the path of militarism.

Matters are not confined to attacks of this kind. Japan's National Defense Agency has submitted the draft military budget for fiscal 1979. It has asked for 2.134 trillion yen--12.3 percent more than last year. The lion's share of the funds will be used to equip the armed forces with the latest weapons. Plans also call for increased spending to maintain the 140-plus U.S. military bases and facilities on Japanese territory.

At the same time, the National Defense Agency has prepared the draft of special legislation, "in case of war." Among its provisions are bills on "special measures in the event of emergency circumstances." The legislation proposed by the military department, AKAHATA writes, would untie the hands of the Japanese military.

The Japanese militarists' ambitions are strenuously encouraged by their colleagues from the Pentagon. Thus, Brig Gen W. Baxter, commander of U.S. Air Forces on Okinawa, has issued an appeal for the further strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance. He declared that it is time that both countries started utilizing combat equipment based on unified standards. By exerting systematic pressure on its Asian ally, Washington intends to utilize its resources in the interests of safeguarding imperialism's positions in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Japan's democratic forces are seriously concerned about the militarists' maneuvers. They are demanding that the country adhere to a policy of peace and neighborly cooperation and mount an increasingly wide struggle against the growing militarism.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY JOURNALISTS VISIT USSR

LD1509?7Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guests of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] newspaper staff headed by M. Yamamoto, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee, was in our country from 3 through 10 September on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the editorial offices of PRAVDA and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, and the NOVOSTI press agency, had talks at USSR Academy of Sciences institutes and familiarized itself with the life of the Soviet people on visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises. The guests made a trip to Belorussia.

The members of the delegation noted the Soviet people's social, economic and cultural achievements and stressed the importance of further strengthening contacts between the JSP and the CPSU and developing interstate relations between Japan and the USSR on the principles of neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

PYONGYANG JUBILEE DEMONSTRATION HELD ON 10 SEPTEMBER

LD1?1535Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 September, TASS--A mass demonstration of working people devoted to the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK was held here today. Pak Song-chol, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Committee and vice president of the DPRK, delivered a speech to the gathering.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS IN UKRAINE--The Japanese parliamentary delegation headed by (Hamashima), chairman of the Budgetary Commission of the House of Representatives, on 9 September continued to familiarize themselves with the Ukraine. The guests visited the Pribukhovskiy Sovkhoz in Brovarskiy Rayon, Kievskaya Oblast, inquiring about farm production, and the workers' working and living conditions. The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet gave a luncheon in honor of the Japanese parliamentarians. On the same day the delegation members left for Moscow. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU]

SOVIET, JAPANESE FISH SYMPOSIUM--Tokyo, September 11, TASS--A symposium on replenishment of fish stocks in the Pacific opened here today. Taking part in the symposium are Soviet and Japanese scientists. They discuss scientific aspects of the long-term problem of increasing fish stocks and technological means and methods necessary for its implementation. The symposium has been organised by Japanese University Tokai with the assistance of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries and the USSR Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD]

CUBAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON NICARAGUAN EVENTS CITED

LD140857Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Havana, 10 September, TASS--Cuba expresses combat solidarity with the people of Nicaragua waging a resolute struggle to achieve true independence and exposes to the whole world the genoicide and repression unleashed by the dictatorial Somoza regime. This is stated in a statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Cuba in connection with Nicaraguan events.

The dignity, courage and fortitude of the Nicaraguan patriots in the struggle to overthrow the dictator Somoza, reads the statement, deserve admiration and respect. All world governments and peoples struggling against imperialism and for national independence, democracy, the people's well-being, peace and social progress express solidarity with them.

Somoza's ridiculous accusations against Cuba and his phrases about a so-called "communist threat" are nothing more than ruses. With their help the dictator is trying to justify the interference of the most reactionary U.S. circles, which have sent U.S. military mercenaries to Nicaragua, as well as of the Cuban counterrevolutionaries entrenched in the United States. Imperialist monopolies, which are trying to preserve their influence in this Central American country, are also the dictator's mainstay. With the help of false accusations Somoza wishes to prepare a pretext for interference by the Central American Defense Council--the military tool of the most reactionary regimes in the region.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba resolutely condemns the position of Israel, which has supplied Somoza with weapons in recent weeks to crush the people's resistance, as well as the direct participation of U.S. mercenaries and punitive soldiers of Cuban and Chilean origin in repressive acts, arrests, interrogations and torturing of arrested patriots.

The world public, it concludes, must be vigilant of the attempts by U.S. imperialism and its agents to frustrate the Nicaraguan people's victory.

PARAGUAY GRANTS URANIUM RIGHTS TO U.S. FIRM

LD141840Y Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Buenos Aires, September 14, TASS--The Paraguayan dictator Stroessner has granted an American corporation the exclusive right to prospect and work uranium and other deposits on an area of 168,000 square kilometres (40 per cent of the entire territory of Paraguay). Under this unprecedented treaty the multinational company will pocket 97 per cent of the profits made on the working of metal, uranium, oil and gas deposits. The remaining three per cent will go to the dictatorial regime's treasury as payment for "services".

BRIEFS

SHIPPING TO CUBA SUMMARIZED--Havana--More than 1,700 calls have been made on Cuban ports by Soviet merchant vessels in the last year. They delivered to the fraternal country over half the total amount of cargoes arriving there by sea. The ports of the Island of Freedom are linked with our country by 14 transoceanic routes. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD]

IMPROVED PARTY LEADERSHIP OF UKRAINIAN MEDIA ORGANS URGED

LD151423 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 September 1978 publishes on page 2 a 2,300-word article by Yu. Yelchenko, chief of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, under the heading "Concretely, Daily," on party leadership of the press. Yelchenko notes the extent of party involvement in the mass information media, and says: "Unfortunately, there are cases of relapses into a style of leadership of media organs that can in no way be considered satisfactory. Certain party committees seem to hear reports from editorial boards frequently, do not stint exhortations and adopt verbose resolutions. When these documents and discussion protocols are examined more thoroughly, one finds with chagrin that there is nothing in them upon which the eye or mind can fasten. There are no telling arguments and reasons for discussion, or clear aims or well thought-out measures for achieving them. These are replaced by repetition of copybook truths and purely declamatory appeals that are of little use.

"Instances of unqualified interference in the activity of editorial boards, leading to a fall in their creative initiative and responsibility, are still not a thing of the past. It is disappointing that certain party workers waste their energy on the struggle against errors and slips of the pen in the newspaper, while giving no real, constructive help in improving its ideological, thematic and professional standard.

"The Ukrainian CP Central Committee directs party committees to decisively eliminate existing shortcomings and omissions. The problems of the mass information and propaganda media's activity certainly deserve to be considered not only in an on-the-spot, "working" way, but also to be submitted for examination by party committee plenums." The article then describes the activity and interests of the Ukrainian media and notes the importance of coordinating the various media, and notes: "The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast Party Organization' gave a powerful stimulus to further developing criticism in the press and to improving results obtained from articles [vystupleniya]. In 1977 the number of critical articles in oblast, city and rayon newspapers in the republic increased considerably. The effectiveness of publications is now strictly monitored by party committees. In 1976, for instance, all the gorkoms and raykoms of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast discussed the effectiveness of articles by their press organs.

"However, in certain publications the effectiveness of articles remains low. The reason lies both in the essence of the criticism itself, which is sometimes superficial and one-sided, and in the absence of necessary support for press articles by party committees." The article goes on to note the importance of the qualifications and skill of journalists and to describe improvements being made in their work methods and conditions. In conclusion, Yelchenko again notes the need to improve party leadership in this sphere.

'MISTAKES' IN JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION IN GEORGIA HIT

LD141425Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Attention: Juvenile!"]

[Text] A republic conference of chairmen of the commissions for youth affairs was held recently at the Georgian Council of Ministers to discuss questions connected with the prevention of crime among juveniles.

The report by O. Cherkesiya, chairman of the republic Commission of Youth Affairs and deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, and the speeches by leading workers of the republic's administrative organs, ministries, departments and public organizations pointed out that party and state organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations educational institutions and labor collectives have achieved certain positive results in work to prevent infringements of the law among youth.

At the same time it was stated at the conference that poor use is being made of material, sociocultural and other possibilities for the comprehensive development of children and juveniles in Bolnisskiy, Vanskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Zugdidskiy, Khobskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy and Tskhakayevskiy rayons, in the cities of Gori, Pot and Rustavi and in Tbilisi's Leninskiy, Pervomayskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Kirovskiy and Zavodskoy rayons.

The mistakes committed in educational and preventive work create conditions for the emergence of undiscipline unruliness, a consumer attitude toward life and violations of law and order among a certain group of juveniles.

A number of educational institutions have not yet achieved a close link between the teaching and the educational process. Work during afterschool hours is conducted formally in most cases.

The commissions for youth affairs in the cities and rayons poorly coordinate preventive work among juveniles and have not established close links with the permanent commissions of local soviets, with administrative organs or with trade union and Komsomol organizations.

In turn, the ispolkoms of a number of local soviets do not satisfactorily lead the work of commissions for youth affairs. They have relaxed exactingness toward the leaders of labor collectives, schools, vocational and technical colleges and other educational institutions for youth education.

Internal affairs organs do not always insure proper fulfillment of all the individual preventive measures, do not carry out active work to expose and institute proceedings against persons who involve minors to expose and institute proceedings against persons who involve minors in crime and do not eliminate actively enough the causes of lawbreaking among minors.

Serious shortcomings characterize the work being done in the republic to propagandize pedagogic, legal and aesthetic knowledge.

Poor use is made of clubs, movie theaters, libraries, museums, parks of culture and rest, sports installations and educational institutions buildings in afterschool hours for afterschool education of students and to organize sensible leisure for juveniles employed in production.

Recommendations were adopted at the conference on questions connected with increasing the effectiveness of the struggle against neglect and violations of the law among minors.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MEETING OF BAKU SCHOOL COLLECTIVE

LD1411l1 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 September 1978 front-pages a 1,200-word AZERINFORM report entitled "Improving the Standard of Party Political Training" on a meeting of the Baku higher party school collective on 1 September at the beginning of its new academic year.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, reportedly delivered a speech in which he described the background of party political training in the Soviet Union, outlined the history of the Baku higher party school and described the tasks facing this and other higher party training schools.

ROMANOV VISITS LEISURE SITES IN SOCHI, EXAMINES PROGRESS

LD141343Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LENTASS--The economic and social development plans of many labor collectives in Leningrad Oblast and city provide for a further increase in the number of rest homes and bases, sanatoriums and boardinghouses in the current 5-year plan. Workers and employees generally receive passes to these health establishments on favorable terms.

Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, visited the Belyye Nochi boardinghouse of the Kirovskiy Zavod Association in Sochi and the Neva boardinghouse of the V.I. Lenin optical instrument association, which has just been commissioned.

V.F. Gavrilenko, first secretary of Sochi Gorkom, and A.I. Udotov, chairman of Sochi Gorispolkom, said that many Leningrad associations and enterprises are building comfortable sanitorium-type boardinghouses in the resort city on the Black Sea coast, where all conditions for rest and treatment will be created.

G.V. Romanov inspected treatment blocks and rooms and sports installations and talked with leading production workers on vacation there.

LATVIAN STATE BODIES BROUGHT IN LINE WITH NEW CONSTITUTION

LD131303Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Renaming and Reorganizing Certain Latvian SSR Organs of State Administration"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR Constitution, the Latvian SSR Constitution, the USSR law on the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the procedure for bringing into force the USSR law on the USSR Council of Ministers" the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1--To rename Latvian Council of Ministers state committees Latvian SSR state committees.

2--To rename the Latvian Council of Ministers KGB the Latvian SSR KGB and to rename the Latvian Council of Ministers Central Statistical Administration the Latvian SSR Central Statistical Administration.

3--To reorganize the Latvian Council of Ministers Latveselkhoztekhnika Association as the Latvian SSR Selkhoztekhnika, the Latvian Council of Ministers Gosplan as the Latvian SSR Gosplan and the Latvian Council of Ministers Gossnab as the Latvian SSR Gossnab.

[Signed] Chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium P. Strautmanis.

Secretary of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K. Zorin.

Riga, 7 September 1978.

RASHIDOV AT TASHKENT CEREMONIAL SOIREE HONORING TOLSTOY

LD141107Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "In Everyone's Heart"]

[Summary] A soiree in honor of the 150th anniversary of the birth of L.N. Tolstoy was held in Tashkent yesterday. It was opened by K. Yashen, first secretary of the Uzbek Writers Union Board. "Participating in the ceremonial soiree were Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, Yu.R. Kurbanov, A.A. Khodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, N. Makhmudov and G.M. Orlov, members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Politburo."

REPLACEMENT OF ESTONIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ANNOUNCED

LD141329 [Editorial Report LD] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 September 1978 frontpages Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees releasing Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kyao from his duties as deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers "in connection with his transfer to other work," and appointing Anatoliy Ivanovich Tregubov to that post.

RIGA GORKOM PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECRETARY

LD131301Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LATINFORM--A Riga Gorkom plenum was held 7 September to examine an organizational question.

The plenum relieved G.V. Bagnovets of his duties as gorkom secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

A.P. Klautsen was elected Riga Gorkom secretary.

A.P. Bril, chief of a Latvian CP Central Committee section, and V.K. Vlasov, deputy chief of a Latvian CP Central Committee department, participated in the plenum.

MEASURES URGED TO LOWER ENERGY, ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

LD141441Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by P. Palaleyev, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification: "To Save Means To Increase; Saved and Wasted Kilowatts"]

[Text] "The country's energy and raw material requirements are constantly growing," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress. "And their production is proving increasingly costly. Consequently, in order not to embark on an excessive increase in capital investments, we must seek to make more rational use of resources...and to expend them more economically." In implementing this fundamental party instruction, in the 10th 5-Year Plan the power workers are seeking to reduce the proportionate expenditure of fuel on electricity generation by introducing units with high unit productivity, by the speediest assimilation of newly commissioned capacities, broader use of progressive methods of operating power machinery, and by optimizing the operation of electricity stations and grids. Thus by the end of the 3d year of the 10th 5-Year Plan an average of approximately 8.5 grams less fuel than in 1975 will be expended in the country on each kilowatt-hour of electricity.

At the same time the growth rates of power capacities still lag behind electricity consumption rates. Our efforts must be aimed at insuring that power industry develops at preferential rates by comparison with industry and other sectors of the national economy. The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of providing the national economy with electricity and thermal energy in 1978-1979.

Saving energy and fuel is a very important state task. Losses of electricity between stations and consumers are inevitable. They now reach 9 percent. But these losses can be reduced if more high-voltage power lines are constructed.

The well-established, reliable instrumental reckoning of every kilowatt-hour can help reduce losses of energy in the distribution networks. But the national economy today is still inadequately provided with electric and thermal energy meters. The equipping of enterprises with automated information and measurement systems for counting and controlling energy is also proceeding only slowly. There is an acute lack of spare parts for repairing electricity meters and their quality is low. The aid of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is essential in resolving these questions.

It is extraordinarily important to mandate strictly economic consumption of fuel and energy resources. Considerable attention is now being paid to this question. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan about 25 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 47 million gigacalories of heat were saved in the national economy. Many collectives are setting an example of thrifty use of the people's property. Take the chief enterprise of the Kursk Elektroagregat Production Association of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. It has saved over 1.6 million kilowatt-hours, of which 89.3 percent were saved by carrying out organizational and technical measures. A commission for checking the rational consumption of energy resources is operating at the plant.

But the check carried out by the State Inspectorate for Industrial Power Generation and Power Industry Supervision [Energonadzor] showed that last year the country's enterprises overspent by over 3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 6 million gigacalories of heat, which is equivalent to overexpending more than 1 million tons of fuel.

There are many shortcomings in energy consumption at ferrous metallurgy, petrochemical industry and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. It is indicative that the biggest saving reserves have been brought to light at the enterprises of these same ministries.

A system for setting electricity and heat expenditure norms for enterprises has long been operating in the country. But under present conditions it requires improvement. The statewide Energonadzor and scientific institutions are working in this direction. In the Uzbek Institute of Power Engineering and Automation a special laboratory establishes energy consumption norms. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is now elaborating a new list of tariffs on electricity and heat for enterprises and organizations. The new tariff schedule is to encourage the saving of energy resources and level out the daily load schedules of the energy systems.

A USSR Council of Ministers resolution on enterprises established sanctions for overexpenditure of energy at peak periods. Here the above-tariff sum exacted is added to the prime cost of the output of enterprises and organizations.

The construction workers do not always think of this. The capacity of the lamp of an ordinary floodlight is 1 kilowatt. But at night many construction sites unnecessarily turn on several floodlights. This illumination coincides with the energy system's peak evening load.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum drew attention to the enhanced energy supply of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The country's power workers are faced with crucial new tasks: improving power supply services for the countryside. But for their part the rural workers must seek ways of consuming electricity rationally. It should be noted as a positive factor that electricity consumption by agriculture doubles every 5 years.

The washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and other domestic appliances produced by our industry, although not inferior to world models, have electric motors that are not efficient enough. Purposeful work by scientific research organizations is needed to create new, highly economical small-capacity electric motors.

Much also depends on the city and village dwellers. People seldom consider whether it is expedient to utilize all domestic electrical appliances simultaneously or whether they really need the television set on all evening. Frequently we turn down the volume and do not watch the set. An interesting experiment was carried out by Azerbaijan television together with the Energosbyt [presumably Administration for Power Supply to Non-Commercial Users]: The broadcasts on two channels were interrupted and it was suggested to viewers that they switch off all the unnecessary lights in their apartments. Later in the program "Screen Today," Energosbyt reported the result of this experiment: In 1 hour some 10,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity were saved. That is enough to illuminate the streets and squares of two cities like Kirovabad for 1 hour.

Research has shown that saving electricity in terms of one ton of ideal fuel in domest use or production requires expenditures half or one-third less than the extraction of same amount of fuel or the generation of the equivalent amount of electricity. In elaborating new manufacturing equipment, planners and designers must insure the unfailing reduction of this equipment's energy-intensiveness and of the output to be produced by it.

In the first half of the year consumer enterprises saved 13.6 million gigacalories of heat and 7.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. It is important to struggle against losses still more energetically. The patriotic duty of all collectives and every working person at his place of work is to strive to insure that every kilowatt of electricity and every kilogram of fuel is used to society's maximum benefit. An enormous role here belongs to socialist competition and the mass campaign of millions of people for thrift and economy launched in response to the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

SHORTCOMINGS IN OIL OUTPUT, PROVISION OF FACILITIES HIT

LD131459 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 September 1978 frontpages a 1,300-word article by V. Sedenko, chairman of the Oil and Gas Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, entitled "Festival of Subjugators of the Depths." The article, which is pegged to Oil and Gas Industry Workers Day, describes the successes achieved in the oil and gas industries and the trade union's work in improving working and living conditions for its members. It also includes the following section:

"Of course, successes always gladden us. But we must not ignore those collectives still failing to fulfill their targets for oil and gas extraction, volumes of construction and installation work, labor productivity growth and the reduction of prime production costs. The plan for oil production for the first 7 months of the year was not fulfilled by the Permneft, Turkmenneft, Orenburgneft and Embaneft associations. The gas production plan was not fulfilled by the Uzbekgazprom All-Union Industrial Association and the plan for the volume of contract work by Glavvostoktrubo-Provodstroy, Glavzapadtruboprovodstroy, the Sibkomplektmontazh Association and a number of others.

"Certain associations and enterprises have lowered the labor productivity growth rate, permit great losses of work time and utilize production capacities badly.

"Progress in fulfilling plans for housing and cultural-domestic construction and the commissioning of hospital and education projects is far from good in a number of the country's oil and gas regions, especially West Siberia. These problems are particularly acute and require urgent measures. In the first 7 months of this year the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, for example, should have commissioned 12,800 square meters of housing for workers of petroleum-pumping stations of the administration of Urals and Siberian main oil pipelines. But not a single house has been built so far. The Sibzhilstroy Association of the same ministry owes Tyumen oil workers 102,700 square meters of housing for the first half of the year. The Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and other interested ministries and departments must eliminate backwardness in constructing housing, cultural and domestic projects and insure ever increasing volumes of construction and installation work for the needs of the oil and gas industry."

CSA REPORTS 79 PERCENT OF HAY PROCUREMENT PLAN FULFILLED

LD142142Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the laying in of fodder in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By 11 September grasses had been cut on over 75 million hectares. Since the start of the season, 49.8 million tons of hay have been procured; this is 79 percent of the plan. Laying in of haylage continues.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 14 SEP

LD150552 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0600 GMT on 14 September reports that grain has been threshed on 1 million hectares in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. At 0900 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast are beginning to deliver the last million tons of grain crops pledged in their enhanced socialist pledges. The radio adds that farmers in Mordovskaya ASSR are nearing completion of the cereals harvest.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been cut on 105 million hectares in the USSR, and that 88 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. At the same time the radio notes that procurement points in Ryazanskaya Oblast have already received 620,000 tons of grain crops. At 1200 GMT the radio notes that 1 million tons of strong wheat have been delivered in Kustanayska Oblast.

BEET, POTATO DIGGING, SUNFLOWER DELIVERIES IN UKRAINE

AU141027 [Editorial Report AU] Kieve Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 13 September reports that more than 3.5 million tons of sugar beets have already been delivered for processing in the Ukraine. Beets have been dug on 10 percent of the area. The Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are said to have sown winter crops for grain and green fodder on nearly 6 million hectares of the planned 11,345,000 hectares.

Kieve Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 14 September reports that the first 150,000 or more than 600,000 hectares of potatoes have been dug in the Ukraine. Nearly 2 million tons of potatoes have been gathered in. The republic's highest yields, of 133-136 quintals per hectare, have been recorded in Rovenskaya and Kievskaya oblasts.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 14 September claims that 200,000 quintals of sunflower seeds have thus far been delivered in the Ukraine for processing. Sunflower cutting operations are gathering momentum in Krymskaya, Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and other oblasts.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD141900Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Here is our commentator (Viktor Grigoryevich Solovov), chief agronomist at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration of Grain Crops. [begin recording]

The most important areas for harvesting at this time are northern Kazakhstan and West Siberia. Grain is also being harvested in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Over the past we grain threshing conditions have been satisfactory. Only in the northern and western areas of the European part of the country has frequent rain made harvesting more tricky.

Over the country as a whole grain and leguminous crops, excluding corn, have now been harvested on more than 80 percent of the area and the rate of work remains high. Over the past week grain crops havebeenthreshed almost 13 million hectares. Threshing has progressed particularly well on farms in the southern Urals, Western and Eastern Siberia and in northern Kazakhstan, notably in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, and Omskskaya oblasts, and in Altayskiy Kray. Bearing in mind the weather conditions generally prevailing in these areas at harvest time, machine operators are trying to make optimum use of harvesting machinery; thus, over the past week the average area worked per combine per day in northern Kazakhstan oblasts was about 10 hectares, while that in Western Siberia oblasts was almost 11.5 hectares. Even higher figures were achieved in Kustanayskaya, Turgayskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts, where combines worked 12 - 14 hectares per day.

Mass harvesting of groat crops has begun, with 1/3 of the area already completed. Great attention is being devoted during this work to preventing loss or crushing of the grain crops and also to raising their saleability. Low sales of buckwheat to the state are being achieved by farms in Lipetskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Zhitominskaya and Kievskaya oblasts and low rates for millet by Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya, Saratovskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts. Farms in southern oblasts are continuing to harvest rice, grain crops and corn and have now begun sunflower harvesting. The rate of harvesting of sugarbeet, cotton, potatoes and vegetables is increasing.

Winter crops have been sown on over 16 million hectares. Rain in the last few days in the southern Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Zone and in the North Caucasus have improved sowing conditions. Fallow has been plowed on 25 million hectares and this work is being carried out better than last year in the Ukraine, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast. Harvest workers' main aims should be quality and speed: The fate of the harvest is in your hands. It must be gathered in as quickly as possible and without losses. [end recording]

ALIYEV URGES COTTON GROWERS TO 'EXTRA EFFORTS' IN HARVEST

LD141113 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 August 1978 front-pages a 4,800-word AZERINFORM report entitled "The Combat Tasks of Workers in Azerbaijan Cotton Fields." The report covers cotton growers' zonal conferences held late August in Barda and Sabirabad and says that "Comrade G.A.Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, addressed the conferences."

In his reported comments Aliyev begins by stressing the importance of party documents and cataloging the country's economic successes. He then moves on to the topic of cotton--"The main, decisive crop in the republic's agriculture"! "The zonal conferences, convened by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee at a decisive point in the struggle for a big cotton harvest, Comrade Aliyev said, are intended to determine our strategy and tactics in implementing the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report pertaining to the republic's specific conditions and tasks, primarily in the sphere of cotton-growing," the report says.

Aliyev also reportedly remarked that "there is a big harvest in the fields" and stressed the need to make extra efforts in the forthcoming harvest work, with special emphasis on the quality of the harvested cotton as well as its quantity.

Aliyev briefly mentioned other agricultural crops, according to the report, and closed with a further exhortation to harvest workers.

KUYBYSHEVSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV RAISES GRAIN HARVEST TARGET

LD151023Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] Kuybyshev, 11 September, TASS--A meeting of the obkom aktiv took place here today, discussing the progress of fall fieldwork and the fulfillment of socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. A report was delivered by V.P. Orlov, first secretary of the obkom.

Rural workers, with the help of city dwellers, have fulfilled their raised pledges ahead of schedule, pouring 1.6 million tons of grain into the country's storehouses--200,000 tons more than envisaged in socialist pledges.

A new target was set at the party aktiv meeting: to sell the state 1.9 million tons of grain.

BRIEFS

SAKHALIN HARVESTING DIFFICULTIES--Sakhalinskaya Oblast has raised a good harvest of potatoes and vegetables this year. But recent hard rains have made harvesting work very difficult and farms are unable to cope with it themselves. The oblast party organization has taken the lead to save the harvest. City workers, employees, students and young people responded to the appeal and came to help the farms in Uglegorsk, Aleksandrovsk, Poronaysk, Tomari, Aniva, Yuzhno-Kurilsk and other places. Harvesting machines cannot be used everywhere because of the quagmire in the fields and people must collect potatoes and vegetables manually. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 9 Sep 78 OW]

PRIMORYE RICE HARVEST--Combine operators have been collecting 30-35 quintals of rice per hectare in the Avangard, Zhemchuzhnyy and Kornilovskiy specialized sovkhozes and in the Khanka plain area. Mass rice harvesting will be completed in 2 weeks. Primorye will sell 70,000 tons of rice to the state this year. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 13 Sep 78 OW]

PRIMORSKIY KRAY HARVEST--The Primorskiy Kray Main Agricultural Administration has reported that the kray has so far gathered 68,000 tons of potatoes from 8,000 hectares out of the 18,000 hectares planted to potatoes. The kray has also procured 226,900 tons of hay against the 293,000 tons pledged; produced 44,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal against the 60,000 tons pledged, and stockpiled 1.9 million tons of silage, which is more than originally planned. Rice harvesting is progressing in the kray and nearly 800 combines are currently operating in the fields. A total of 7,580 hectares of rice have been harvested and 22,340 tons of rice have been threshed. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 14 Sep 78 OW]

USTINOV ORDER FOR TANK TROOPS DAY PUBLISHED

LD141033Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "Order of the USSR Defense Minister No 225, 10 September 1978"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals and admirals! Comrade workers, engineers and technicians in the tank industry! Comrade veterans of the Tank Troops!

Today our country and its Armed Forces are celebrating Tank Troops Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm among the Soviet people. Closely rallied around the Communist Party, the Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the working people of our motherland and servicemen in the Army and Navy are fighting persistently to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The nationwide socialist competition for increased production efficiency and work quality, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan have assumed a broad scale everywhere.

Created and educated by the Communist Party, the Tank Troops have traveled a glorious combat path. In battles against our motherland's enemies they have inscribed many shining pages in the heroic annals of the USSR Armed Forces. The tankmen's combat feats will always serve as an example for our servicemen of courage and heroism, exemplary fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty, and selfless service to the cause of communism.

Thanks to the Communist Party's concern and the selfless labor of the Soviet people and workers, engineers and technicians in the tank industry, the Tank Troops are equipped with first-class combat hardware and weapons. They have military cadres who are well trained and boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism. Like all the Soviet people, the servicemen of the armed forces unanimously approve and support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. Together with all servicemen in the Army and Navy, tank servicemen vigilantly guard the gains of Great October and vigilantly and reliably protect the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday of Tank Troops Day!

I wish the personnel of the Tank Troops further successes in combat and political training, improving military skill, raising combat readiness and strengthening military discipline. I wish tank industry workers new achievements in the creation and development of modern tank hardware.

To celebrate Tank Troops Day, I order: That today, 10 September, at 2100 hours local time, firework displays be held in our motherland's capital--the Hero-City of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, and in the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live the great Soviet people--the builders of communism!
Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant Tank Troops!
Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151